The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Third Appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 10TH,
The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama of
MARY, THE MAID OF THE INN.
Harrop - - - - - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Hans Ketzler - - - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Mary - - - - - - Miss A. Parker.
After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Merlin - - - - - - Mr. Fitzjames
Valentine - - - - - Miss L. Thompson
To be followed by the Celebrated Drama of the
TWO QUEENS.
Magnus Lobb - - - - - -
Christine of Sweden - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Miss A. Parker
To conclude with the New and Original Farce, entitled
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Turby - - - - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Mrs. Turby - - - - - Mrs. Parker.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
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TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MAY 16.
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COMMENCING MAY 16.

SEE PROGRAMME.
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SEE PROGRAMME.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the Last Grand CONCERT for the Season will take place on MONDAY, the 28th of MAY. Artistes engaged exclusively for this Concert:
MR. & MRS. SIMS REEVES,
ERNST LUBECK.
There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information.
(By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, POSITIVELY CLOSING, SATURDAY, 19th MAY.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin, voluntarily shuts his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age.
The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:—
The Graves of our Brave Heroes;
Cathcart's Hill;
St. Petersburg;
Palace of the Czar, Illuminated;
Moscow, &c.
In consequence of the number of Visitors unable to gain admission to the evening representations, the Proprietor calls attention to the Grand Mid-day Exhibitions, in every respect equal to the evening, brilliantly illuminated with Gas.
☞ Exhibitions, every day, at Two. Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
SAILINGS FROM GALWAY:
Prince Albert, - - - 26th May.
SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK:
Brazil, - - - 24th May.
STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, Thursday, April 26th, Captain Nicholas Prowse.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).
☞ Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or
THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—
Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."
Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.
[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]
"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.
"EDWARD GROGAN, ESQ., M.P."
[MORE RECENTLY.]
"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.
"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859." "EDWARD GROGAN.
"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.
"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.
"8, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859." "JOHN VANCE.
Subscriptions, &c., received during this week:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Roxburgh £1 0 0
W. P. 0 10 0
Lord Viscount Bangor 1 0 0
Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.
All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE,
CIRCULAR ROAD.
FOUNDED 1790.
PATRONESS:
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
The ANNUAL SERMON in support of this Institution is appointed to be Preached in ST. PETER'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1860, by the Rev. THOMAS M'NEECE, D.D., Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
The Female Orphan House, which has now been in existence 69 years, was established with the object of affording a refuge for destitute Orphans who have lost both parents. It is open for the reception of One Hundred and Twenty Orphans from every part of Ireland. There are at present 69 in the House, who, besides being lodged, clothed, and maintained, are provided with the advantages of constant religious instruction on the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, with careful secular education, and industrial training for different departments of household work.
Benefactions from those who may find it inconvenient to attend will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. D. LA TOUCHE & Co., Treasurers; by any of the Governors or Governesses; by the Rev. WILLIAM J. MULLOY, A.M., Chaplain, at the Institution; or, by Mr. MALINS, 3, Summerville-terrace, North Circular Road, and Stamp Office, Custom House.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention; is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one Stamp to J. R. PEILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or to Mr. L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will take place THIS DAY (THURSDAY,) at 3 o'clock p.m., in the Offices of the Art Union, No. 113, GRAFTON-STREET.
Subscribers are invited to attend, and will be admitted on production of their vouchers or personal cards.
(By order)
GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
Mr. BALL'S Last Lecture of his Course on ORATORY will be delivered THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), MAY 10, at Eight o'clock.
Subject—"ORATORICAL DELIVERY."
Some of his Pupils will recite Illustrations.
The Chair will be taken by HENRY TODD, Esq.
TERMS OF ADMISSION.—Platform, or Reserved Seats in the Body of the Hall, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.
*° Mr. BALL gives private instruction in Elocution. Address, Rathgar Villa, Rathgar-road.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.
A large quantity of this genuine article has now arrived, and is ready for sale; it is much approved by all practical Feeders, and if used according to directions, will prove a safe and sure restorative. For Horses and Horned Cattle its nutritive and fattening qualities cannot be surpassed, being free from all injurious substances.
This food is eaten with avidity by all beasts when offered.
For Milch Cows it is an indispensable auxiliary, yielding an increased flow of milk, while the quality is perceptibly improved.
Circulars, with directions for use, &c., sent post free to any part of Ireland.
JOSEPH THOMAS JONES, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin, Agent for Ireland.

TO THE PROVISION TRADE.
In addition to HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, &c., the subscriber will have on sale this day, and during the week, a quantity of superior Fresh Smoked SCOTCH HERRINGS, which he will dispose of to the Trade on reasonable terms.
THOMAS LOCKHART,
Provision Agent, and Army and Navy Contractor,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.
7th May, 1860.

☞ MONEY.—BILLS at Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letters only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

LAUNDRY, HEYTESBURY-STREET.—Asylum for Protestant Females, licensed from the Government Prisons. Washing and Needlework done in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. Priced lists may be had on application to Mrs. MORRIS, the Matron.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	SALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH,	

BAKERY,
1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET,
DALKEY.
May 4th, 1860.

TO BE SOLD, Cheap, an Old-fashioned PHAETON, in good preservation. Apply to R. KELLETT, 85, Abbey-street.

Houses and Lands.

WANTED, in the neighbourhood of Clontarf or Dollymount, Two comfortably-Furnished Houses, and One Unfurnished, with some Ground, or a very large Garden. Apply to R. KELLETT, House and Land Agent, 85, Abbey-street.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—To be Let, in the vicinity of Mountjoy-square, with attendance, Front Drawingroom and Bedroom, well suited for a professional man.—Address "Alpha," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO INVALIDS.—Furnished Apartments, with or without Board, in the house of a Married Medical Man in this city, where every attention would be paid to necessary comfort.—Address "Medicus," IRISH TIMES Office.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Music.

PIANOFORTES
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c.
Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 18s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 28s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Paillasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.
In large variety, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.
☞ All Goods marked in Plain Figures.—No Second Price.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.
The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.
Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.
CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON; BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.
The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 1 4-5 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 43 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.
Divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.
The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a *larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office*. The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.
An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent,
8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of the Rev. Andrew Williamson, Clk., and John Mallet Williamson, Esq., Owners and Petitioners.
THE Court having ordered a Sale of the two Plots or Pieces of Ground, part of the Lands of MONKSTOWN, commonly called and known by the name of the Seafields, situate in the Parish of Monkstown, Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin, and which said Premises are now called and known as Melbeach, Albany Avenue, Monkstown, all parties objecting to a Sale of the said Lands and Premises are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 5th day of May, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
JOHN MALLET WILLIAMSON, Solicitor for Petitioners,
70, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

HOME ASSURANCE.
LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.
Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ISSUE POLICIES without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.
THE COLONIAL COMPANY was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.
Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.
The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.	
With Profits	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2	per Cent.
Without Profits	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 7 11	" "

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.
Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished.
(By order of the Directors,)
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:
Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman.
The Hon. St. John Butler, of Walshestown, Balbriggan.
Robert Longfield, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 33, Merrion-square South.
William Andrews, Esq., 4, Nassau-street.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.
DUBLIN ......65, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH...(HEAD OFFICE,) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON.........81, LOMBARD-STREET.
" ....PARIS & CO., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW.......58, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000*l*., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l*. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 43, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poultney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C, 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE..........................64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE.......................4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND,...............................£1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE,...................................£179,083 11 11
LIFE ASSURANCE.
1860.
POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.
During the year 1859, 605 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,913 0 0
Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.
NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.
At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.
The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.
Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.
Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
Edinburgh, March, 1860.
DUBLIN BRANCH,
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34, College-green.
LOCAL AGENTS.
HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

CORK ANNUITY SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY,
COLLEGE BUILDINGS, WARREN'S-PLACE, CORK.
Notice is hereby Given, that an Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Society will be held in their Board-room, College Buildings, Warren's-place, Cork, on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1860, at the hour of Two o'clock precisely, to receive the proceedings of the Committee appointed at the Special General Meeting of the Members, held on the 30th of April, 1860, for the altering, rescinding, or repealing the Thirteenth Rule of said society, or making any additional rule in lieu thereof, as may be deemed necessary; and, further, for the approval or otherwise of said proceedings.
WILLIAM LUMLEY PERRIER, Chairman.
JAMES R. WHERLAND, M.D., Secretary.
Board-room, Warren's-place, Cork,
7th May, 1860.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY, FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
WILL OPEN, EARLY THIS DAY, SEVERAL FRENCH CASES
Containing
MILLINERY, MANTLES, FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS,
HATS, &c.
Also, a CASE OF RICH SILKS.
P.S.—A Large Assortment of LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
BEG to announce to the Ladies of Dublin and Provinces the return of their Mantle and Shawl Buyers from the French and English Markets, with a very *recherche* assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS.
The First Summer Show of these Elegant Goods will take place on This Day, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, 10th and 11th instant.
COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO. have just received from their WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, 24 and 25, CHRIST CHURCH-PLACE,
1,000 GARMENTS,
intended for the Spring and Summer Wear, made in the Leading Styles, and from the best and most Fashionable Materials.
The New Goods are now ready for inspection, and afford great advantages to intending purchasers.
TAILORING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
P.S.—M'B., C., and Co. *invite special attention to their New Zephyr Lounge Coat, at*
TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY
BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop.
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips..........	£7 0 0	Blood Manure................................	£6 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape......	7 0 0	Crushed Bones................................	7 10 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure..............	7 0 0	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)............	9 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime..............	6 0 0		

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office,
20, USHER'S-QUAY.
JOSEPH WONFO, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.
A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

Auctions.

BELLEVUE, CROSS AVENUE, BOOTERSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.
The Sale of the above most desirable Residence, as heretofore advertised, will positively take place on To-Morrow (FRIDAY), the 11th of MAY, in the Public Sale-rooms, 9, Upper Ormond-quay, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon. An abstract of the title and conditions of sale may be seen in the Office of P. SCOTT, Esq., Solicitor, No. 9, North Great George's-street, or in the Office of
J. LITTLEDALE & Co., Auctioneers.
May 7th, 1860.

Publications.

Just Published, Price 1s.
A REPRESENTATION OF A BISHOP FIRING AN OLD CANNON AT HIS CLERGY FOR PRAYING IN AN UNLICENSED HOUSE.
To be had at M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN'S, Printseller, 24 NASSAU-STREET.
A liberal allowance to the trade.
Wanted Agents for the Sale of the above.
Apply, by letter, to "A.B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s 6d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 0d
Quarterly, ...	2s 6d	Quarterly, ...	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.
TODD, BURNS, and CO. respectfully announce the Completion of EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS in their CABINET and FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS, which are now fully Stocked with a large variety of NEW FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, suitable for DININGROOM, DRAWINGROOM, BOUDOIR, LIBRARY, BEDROOM, HALL, or KITCHEN FURNISHING.
Their Stock is now unusually large and quite new, in consequence of having just completed another NEW SHOW ROOM for their increasing Business in this Branch. T., B., and Co. also beg to mention that, under their new arrangements, ALL THEIR FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS, including those for Household Linen, Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c., are in close contiguity; thus affording the greatest facilities for satisfying the concurrent taste and convenience of the Purchaser.
UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, BRASS POLES, ORNAMENTS, BRITISH and GERMAN CORNICES, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a Large Stock of NEW IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS and COTS, and the latest improvements in Ornamental Brass Work Fittings, &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, and CO.,
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,
47, MARY-STREET.
☞ Price List free on application.

NO. 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The most beautiful selection of Gold and Silver Watches by the best London and Geneva Makers. Fine Gold Jewellery, including massive Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Rings, Necklets, Chatelaines, Charms, Lockets, Ladies' Diamond, Emerald, and Ruby Rings; Gentlemen's ditto, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, Wedding and Guard Rings.
JAMES MAYFIELD, Watch Manufacturer and Goldsmith.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Within seven doors of Bewley and Evans';
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.
☞ Chronometers rated. All classes of Watches repaired. Jewellery repaired and made to order. The highest price given in cash for Old Gold and Silver.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.—
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have the most extensive assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply, with or without Bedding, on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s Stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze,
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-Plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers;
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, GAS FITTERS, &c.,
34, 35, and 36 CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.,
43, HENRY-STREET.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, ... 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.
WM. POWER,
Proprietor.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CUIRASS SHIRT.

6	for	21s 0d	Directions for Self-measurement Free on Application.
6	for	24s 0d	
6	for	28s 6d	
6	for	33s 0d	
6	for	36s 0d	
6	for	40s 0d	

34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semictrcles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WOODS' COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
The above Prize Machines may now be seen in working order at TOOLE AND CO.'S,
41, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
who will receive orders and forward them to any part of Ireland.
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
of First-rate quality, for the present season.
FLOWER SEEDS AND BEDDING PLANTS.
Prospectuses and Catalogues on application to
TOOLE AND CO.,
SEED ESTABLISHMENT,
WESTMORELAND BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

DANIEL NORTH invites public attention to his NEW HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Now opened at 20, LINCOLN-PLACE,
with a new and well-assorted stock, which he will dispose of on the lowest possible cash terms.
Locks, Bells, and Culinary articles repaired.
Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange.

REGATTA.—Ship Lamps, Camboose, Enamelled Ware, Washhand Stands, Cutlery; also, a choice selection of Regatta and Race Glasses and Telescopes.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
IRONMONGER,
10 DAWSON-STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET,
Dublin.

Goods Delivered Free on the Bray and Kingstown Line.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.
Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots,
Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths,
Toilet Sets, in variety and colour, and Water Cans,
Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases,
Pole Screens, Curtain Ornaments and Mountings,
Marble Top Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands,
Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery,
Electro-plate Spoons, Forks, Cake and Bread Baskets,
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Sponges,
Chamois, Plate Brushes, Rugs, Letterbags; Kitchen Ranges, Hot Hearths, Jacks and Screens; Copper Stewpans,
Stockpots, Jelly Moulds; London Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Services;
Japanned Trays, Bread Flatters and Knives,
Stoves for Laundry, Hall, and Harness Room; Churns and Dairy Utensils, Mangles and Washing Machines.
Workmen on the Premises for Repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks. Plumbers', Gasfitters', and Carpenters' Work.
Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brushmaker, Plumber, Gasfitter, Copper and Tin Smith, Bellhanger, &c.,
10, DAWSON-STREET.
N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of the Goods for which his House is so long established.
*° Catalogues free by Post.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN
manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE
BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.
E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects, in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. "Stockhardt's Chemistry says, "Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the liguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland JOHN TUTE, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

PICTURE FRAMES.
EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges.
Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size at the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

Wants.

WANTED, by an Englishman, Employment; a good writer, accountant, and of business habits; salary of secondary importance; age 38.—Address "F. H.," 111, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

AS COACHMAN or GROOM, a coachman, a steady, respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, the care and management of hunters; also the training of young horses to saddle or harness; can wait at table if required, and can produce satisfactory testimonials.—Any commands addressed "L. M. F." 140, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, will be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as Groom or Coachman, a steady, active Man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce most satisfactory references as to character and competency from his last employer; town preferred.—Address, "P. C." IRISH TIMES Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as Plain Cook, or Thorough Servant, in a respectable family; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town; is a Protestant.—Address "S. P.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 19, Merrion-row.

A SCHOOLMASTER of the E. C., age 46 years, has a wife and seven children; is desirous to obtain a situation as above, or in any capacity where activity, penmanship, and Protestant principles are required; can be well recommended.—Address "J. M.," Rev. A. LEEPER, C. E., office, Kildare-street, Dublin.

A YOUNG WOMAN wishes for a situation as House and Parlour Maid, in a small respectable family; Advertiser is a Protestant.—Address, "E. P.," 2, Cavendish-row, and 19, Merrion-row.

AS COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—A person just disengaged, who understands all the various arts of Cookery; also, the curing of meat, with pickling and preserving, and would undertake the management of a family with economy. She is a native of England, and of the Established Church; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left.—Address "B. C.," 33, Upper Stafford-street.

Wanted.

MAP OF PALESTINE.—Wanted, an Embossed one, by Stanford or any other.—Address, with price, to J. L. JONES, 135, Stephen's-green.

A PORTER WANTED.—Apply (personally) this day to Mr. J. MAYFIELD, 30, Essex-quay, or 10, Lower Sackville-street.

APOTHECARY PROFESSION.—Wanted, an Apprentice to the above in town, for a period of three or five years. Fee moderate. Address "Apothecary," IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY, a Protestant, for the sake of society, offers to a young person of obliging and humble disposition, accommodation with herself, on very moderate terms; references required.—Communications addressed "S. Y.," left at the IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
Accurately and Punctually prepared at
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified compounders.
May, 1860.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

PLATE GLASS.
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

PERRY DAVIS
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
Manufactured by
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
Dublin.

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—
Principal—Miss Moorhouse, with efficient assistants. References—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D.; all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, that she is capable of imparting that well-founded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment.
Prospectuses and testimonials may be obtained at
4, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES.

AT the last Examination for direct Commissions in the Army, Robert Brownrigg, Esq., of Longford-terrace, Monkstown, son of Sir Henry Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, passed direct from Mr. Potter, T.C.D., on high marks.

EDUCATION.
Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c.
W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.
Assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honor-man), T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. Junior Pupils taught exclusively by the Principal. Four Boarders received. Terms Sixty Guineas.
16, Greenville-street, Mountjoy-square.
☞ No Vacations.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

TO INVALIDS.
LA PENSION MEDICALE,
No. 8, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
This Institution has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Sante, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability, labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.
Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.
Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 19, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 18, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 89, Harcourt-street

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night
On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Billious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

SUMMER COATINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

Silk-mixt Angola Suit, from	.. ..	£3 15 0
Ditto Trousers	.. ..	1 5 0
Scotch Ditto	.. ..	0 17 6
Ditto Sleeve Cape	.. ..	0 15 0
Inverness Cape	.. ..	1 11 6

I respectfully solicit inspection.

FRED. H. JUDGE,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Many years manager for Mr. George Macdona, former proprietor of 32, Molesworth-street, Merchant Clothier.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.

Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.

A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, *strictly according to order*; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.

GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING.

R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another Wareroom to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.

Printed Outfit Lists free on application.

84, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at

69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON

Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of

WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-Alley, on Thursday Evening, May 10, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"The Month of Mary."
President—Rev. H. C. Eade, A.M.

Is not the Lord Jesus Christ the Son of God a sufficient mediator and intercessor between God and man?

Is He not full of love, and mercy, and grace, as well as almighty, and able to save to the uttermost them that come unto God by Him?

If so, why do you want any other mediator or intercessor?

Why look to Mary, when you can go to Jesus?

Why dedicate the month of May to Mary, when the Lord Jesus is ready, every month and every day, and every hour, to receive all the sinners who come to him?

Protestants do not dishonour the Blessed Virgin Mary, who is a saint in Heaven, and entitled to all respect; but they do not worship her, or trust in her, or pray to her; for they pray only to God, and trust only in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died to save sinners, and who ever liveth to make intercession for them.

But Roman Catholics may say—"We do not worship the Virgin Mary; we only ask for her intercession."

But is not asking praying? and is not praying the highest act of worship?

But the Church of Rome, in her authorised books, does more even than this—she ascribes to the Blessed Virgin the attributes of God, and practically places her above her Divine Son. Do you doubt this?

Roman Catholics are affectionately invited.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

Have a large assortment of every description of Garden Implements, including

Garden Engines and Syringes, of the newest and most improved construction; also, Garden Chairs.

J. E. and Co. also recommend Bradford's Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines,

Which are superior to any other description yet introduced.

They have also a full assortment of the following Articles, which will be found of the best construction and very moderate in price:—

Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines,
Knife Boards, Emouleurs (or Knife-Sharpeners), Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c.

J. E. and Co. are sole Agents for Stephens' Ne Plus Ultra Kitcheners. Agents for Milner's Fire-proof, Thief-resisting Safes and Boxes, of which they always hold a large stock.

Housefurnishing Ironmongery and Gasfitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Without any perceptible cause Funds rose this morning, but, owing to some realisations in the after part of the day, they receded to the closing quotations of yesterday. A large quantity of gold has been taken into the Bank, but silver is flowing to the Continent, and it is not yet easy to ascertain the amount likely to be sent to the East by the next steamer.

In the Dublin market the variations in price are not observable, but the dealings were fewer, and there were no transactions for June account for Consols. The only dealing in Debentures was in Dublin and Kingstowns, at the former price; Banking Shares were very little dealt in; Nationals show an eighth decline. There were buyers of Royals at the last price, sellers were asking 10s. advance. Business in Steam Shares was also confined to one transaction, but in this case a considerable advance is shown, Atlantics having been done for account at 6¼ buyers; all other Steam Shares were in very good request, and, indeed, for all classes of City of Dublin Shares buyers appeared, Dundalks forming the only exception—there were offers to sell them.

Carysforts and Connorrees were the only Mining Shares quoted; the former, all paid, at 5s. advance on the previous price; the latter show a slight improvement. There were sellers of General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland at last prices; buyers of both at reduced rates; and buyers of Wicklow Coppers.

The Railway Share market shows a fresh improvement in tone, and more buyers appeared than of late; Ballymenas were in demand at an advance, but were not done; Bandons without change; Cork and Passages show 3s. 9d. per share improvement, and are steady; Belfast Junctions were done at a shade improvement; Dublin and Droghedа, old shares and thirds, steady at previous prices; Wicklows done at 6 and 6⅛—buyers at the latter quotation; there were offers to sell Great Southern and Western Stock at 115, buyers slightly under this price; Midlands were steady, and Limericks offered.

In Railway Preference there was more life, especially in Great Southern £4 per cent., which again changed hands to a large extent; Wicklows £6 per cent., and Dundalks £5 per cent., were both done at improved rates, and leave off steady; Limerick £5 per cent. show 10s. advance, while the £6 per cent. are offered. In other Shares no change.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 9.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅜ ½
Account,	95 ⅝ ⅜
New Threes,	94 ⅜ ⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅜ ½ ¼
Account,	95⅝
New Threes,	93¾ ⅝ ⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95½
Account,	95
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅜ ⅜
Account,	95⅜ ⅜
New Threes,	93⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅜ ⅝
Account,	95⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅜ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 7; Eastern Counties, 54⅛; Great Northern, 119 18½; Great Western, 70½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅛; London and North Western, 102⅜ ⅛ ¼; London and South Western, 92⅜ 3¼; Leeds Northern, 50½ 1; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46 ⅛ ¼; Midland Stock 108½ 18; North British, 62; South Eastern, 87⅜ ⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97 6⅝; York and North Midland, 80⅜ ⅛ 1 80½. Consols remain firm at the closing prices of yesterday, 95⅜ to ⅛ for money, and 95⅜ to ⅝ for the June Account, but were not maintained, declining to 95¼ ⅜ and 95½ to ⅜. Indian firm, 106½ ⅜. Shares very inactive, and have declined a little. Canadian steady. French inactive. Lombards, 1⅜ ⅛ premium.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds opened this morning without recovery, from the speculative depression of yesterday, and remained so till the middle of the day, when the market assumed a general appearance of firmness, which was well maintained to the close. A considerable amount of Australian gold was taken to the Bank, but, on the other hand, there was a rather large shipment to Brazil; after regular hours there was a still stronger feeling. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no change of importance from the rates of last post. The amount of gold bought by the Bank to-day was £220,000. The Tyne will sail to-morrow (Wednesday) for Brazil, with £114,150 in gold, mostly sovereigns and £17,850 in silver. The Railway market has been inactive, but closed firmly, nearly all the leading British stocks being ⅛ to ¼ per cent. higher.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds have advanced one-fourth per cent. to-day. The marked subsidence of the demand for silver for the East has, during the last week, caused numerous remittances of silver to the Continent, in lieu of the usual withdrawal of the metal from that side. The exchanges between this country and the Continent are thus kept steady, and the retention of the large mass of Australian gold lately imported is materially promoted. The rate of discount in the general market is now one-half to three-fourth per cent. below that of the Bank, and there seems every reason to look for an immediate reduction in the minimum of that establishment. The immediate cause of the rise in funds this afternoon, however, rested with the preparations for to-morrow's monthly settlement in consols. Holders of money evince more disposition to take advantage of the present rate, and, accordingly, the best bills were discounted to-day at 4¼ to 4½ per cent. Little business was done at the Bank.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	94¼ ⅜ ⅝
New 3 per Cent. Stock ..	93⅝ ⅝
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅞
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid ..	66⅞
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full	2
Connorree (Limited) ..	26s 0d
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) ..	6¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas, £8 paid	9¾
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11½
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44 44½
Dublin and Drogheda ..	—
Ditto Thirds, £25 paid ..	25
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	6 6⅛
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	52⅜
Ditto Halves ..	26⅜
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Kingstown, 4 per cent. of £100	101½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10⅝ ¾
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	98 97⅞
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	51

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞ ¾	94⅛	94½ ⅛	94⅝	—	94⅞
Ditto for account	94	94⅛ ¼	—	94⅜ ¼	94¼	94¼ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per Cent Stock	93½ ⅜	93½ ⅜	93¾ ⅝	93⅝ ½	93¼ ⅝	93⅞
Ditto for account	93¾	93¼ ⅝	93⅞ ⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¼ ⅜
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, MAY 10TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open Daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THEATRE.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Mary the Maid of the Inn;" "Magic Toys;" to conclude with "The Goose with the Golden Eggs."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 5th, amounted to 54,780 copies, making an average of 9,130 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres	
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople	Six p.m., May 9.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 10.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c. (S.)	One p.m., May 11.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 13.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., May 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 16.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 16.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 17.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., *via* Marseilles, Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	Six p.m., May 18.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.) Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m.) May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles,	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO ECONOMISTS.

Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed, for

12s. 6d.

Other qualities equally good value.

W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewells, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON-STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

THE REGISTERED TROUSERS.

The Novelty of the Design consists in cutting the Trousers in such a manner that they become a complete support to the back and loins, still giving perfect ease to the stomach in Walking, Riding, or Sitting. These Trousers are so peculiarly cut, that they entirely supersede the necessity for Braces, Strap and Buckle, or Belt.

The comfort and utility of these Trousers are so great that Equestrian and Military Gentlemen will find them absolutely indispensable.

They can be made in every variety of Material suited to the present and coming season.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
SOLE INVENTORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET;
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

MANLY SPORTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL Cricket and Boat Clubs are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute their orders for Cricketing and Boating Suits, from the
REGISTERED WOOLLEN TWILLS,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 10.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, moved for by Lord Fermoy, gives us some curious information respecting the charges made by the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registrars throughout Ireland. Some of the items are, indeed, extraordinary. There are included in the lengthy rolls of taxation charges, not only for "*significavits*," "*de corpore deliberando*," "*citations*," to no end, but there are charges for persons or things called "Aportles," whoever or whatever they may be. Thus, in the Diocese of Meath, the Registrar receives 10s., and the Judge 6s. 8d., "for Aportles." In the Diocese of Meath the charge for Aportles is 18s. 6d., while in Down and Connor the item is only 9s. 3d. The value of "the Aportles" fluctuates with every diocese, and we cannot find any Aportles in the charge-roll for the Diocese of Dublin. Every other charge fluctuates in the same way. The fees payable for a curate's licence and ordination in some dioceses are double what they are in others, and we are happy to say that the ecclesiastical charges in the United Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, are much lower than those of any other diocese. Those who have heard of the costs incurred in the Greyabbey brawling case will understand the term "QUIETUS," which occurs more than once in the schedule. A "quietus" costs fourteen shillings and fourpence, of which the Vicar-General receives 6s. 8d., the Surrogate 3s. 4d., the Registrar 3s. 4d., and the Apparitor 1s. In reading over the list we light upon names and things which recall a period when the Inquisition was in its glory, and cardinals decided upon life and goods.

Two points of special importance, not only to the Church, but to the community at large, are placed prominently before the public by the publication of these papers. The Registrars, who are supposed to have the custody of such important documents, are, in some cases, residents in England; in others, they are captains in the army, serving with their regiments. Thus, one of the Registrars for the Primatial See of Armagh is resident in England, and is neither a proctor nor a clergyman. What service he performs for his fees it is difficult to understand. The Registrar of Raphoe is an estated gentleman and J.P.; the Registrar for Dromore resides at Pembroke, South Wales; the Registrar of Elphin is a Captain of the Royal Wiltshire Militia, now stationed at Dover; and the Registrar for Cork is a barrister in Lincoln's Inn.

This is a matter of some importance, for, in general, the records and documents are supposed to be in the keeping of the Registrar. In many cases they are kept in the Registrar's private house, and, consequently, the parchments must be moved upon every change of Registrar. The chances of loss and damage are immeasurably increased, while there is scarcely any guarantee for their security when the Registrar resides in England. We question, too, whether Captains of Militia are the proper officers to hold the custody of ecclesiastical records.

The Dioceses of Armagh and Dublin alone possess fire-proof buildings and safes, in which the documents may be deposited. In general, the records are stored in "deal presses" in private houses. Thus the Diocesan Registry of Derry "is kept in a "dwellinghouse where there are other offices: the "house is not fireproof, nor is there any safe for the "books and documents, which are kept in a large "wooden press." The Registry of Raphoe stores its documents in a part of the market-house of Raphoe, "in wooden presses." In Kilmore the books and papers "are kept on shelves in an office."

The documents of the Diocese of Elphin are partly kept "in the chapter-room and hall of the Cathedral, "and partly in the study of the Diocesan School of "Elphin, in wooden presses." The papers belonging to the Dioceses of Killala and Achonry are partly kept in the town of Ballina, "but the more im-"portant documents are kept in the Registrar's "private residence, adjacent to the town."

Ecclesiastical documents of the highest importance are frequently sold in Dublin, sometimes for waste paper. Within a recent period we have seen in the hands of a purchaser of waste paper a parchment roll, containing the signatures of all the clergy of the Diocese of Kildare from the time of the Reformation. This document, we believe, was rescued from destruction by Dr. Todd. The visitation of the Rural Deans of Meath for the years 1720-1750 was offered to us for sale within the last month. Such documents must have been abstracted from the muniment rooms, or, rather, from the wooden presses, to which valuable records are consigned. The wonder is that any are preserved, when there are so many chances of loss or abstraction. Either there should be proper offices erected in the different dioceses, or all the documents should be placed in the fireproof buildings of Armagh or Dublin, and then the Registrars will be more fitted for the office than English Barristers or Captains of Militia.

SOME time since we commented upon the affairs of the Moy Navigation, and advised, from a sincere wish for the prosperity of Ballina, and the hitherto unopened districts of the West, that the Town Commissioners should make an amicable settlement with the Commissioners of the River Moy Navigation. Our advice was rejected, and great expenses have been incurred, to no useful purpose. All the points urged by the Moy Commissioners have been unanimously carried in the House of Commons, including not only the indemnity clauses, but the high rating fixed by the Commissioners, and the qualification for voters. The latter clause was introduced specially to prevent the influx of a number of individuals without property or position, who would effectually prevent any improvement from being carried out in a place where they are so greatly needed. That unscrupulous means have been freely adopted to thwart the Commissioners may be safely inferred from the fact, that one of the Town Commissioners' witnesses has been reported by the committee to be guilty of perjury. The seven or eight hundred pounds wasted in this frivolous litigation might have been much better spent in relieving the distress of the neighbouring districts of Tyrawly and Erris.

The *Times* on the Passing of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday Night:—

The chief measure which occupied the House of Commons last night was the removal of the Excise Duty upon Paper, and a narrow majority of nine has saved the bill from perdition. There seemed to be an impression in the House that the exigencies of the public service are such that the money required for the removal of this burden cannot prudently be spared; and, if the vote had been given without any reference to the consequences of defeating the Ministry upon a question of finance, we much fear that we should not have to congratulate the leaders of this agitation upon the success of their long endeavours. Even yet there is a certain degree of danger, lest the scanty character of the majority should risk the safety of the bill in the Lords, where a defeat is not so certainly fatal to a Government.

It has been under difficulties, then, that this bill has been read a third time, and the obstruction interposed by Sir Stafford Northcote has been put aside. Although the subject is one upon which we have for many years lost no opportunity of putting in a modest word of hope, there is no topic which we have of late approached with greater reluctance. If we were not constrained by duty to develope the arguments affecting each important topic of the day, we would gladly leave this to take its own course unquestioned. No sooner do we publish a word upon this matter than there is a darting and a shooting among all the small fry of the waters, and every tiny minnow rushes to the rescue, as though we must be necessarily about to swallow the only crumb that is available for its sustenance. With admirable taste, and still more admirable logic, we, the largest payers of Paper Duty in all Britain, are, immediately we speak, vehemently shouted at as interested in contemning, or even in refusing, the hoped-for boon. Men in high position, exuberant patriots, and patrons of exotic journals, denounce our lukewarm advocacy as tainted by the baseness of pecuniary greed. Unless we will harangue quite up to their point, and declare that the prime consideration of a Chancellor of the Exchequer should be to float every stranding literary speculation with public money, we are nought—nay, we are worse than nought; we are self-seeking, and false, and are masked conspirators against the pockets of depleted agitators. The other day some one at a public meeting had the impudence to declare that the paper of the number of the *Times* which laughed gently at the idea of reviving the old village mills bore the watermark of a village mill upon it. That "village mill" pays £15,000 a year in Excise Duty; but what then? It is near enough for the audience to which it was addressed, and it was a fair specimen of the facts which these tumultuous gentlemen, who unite the professions of statesmen and literary adventurers, deal in. We cannot hope to keep up with such allies as these. Believing it to be the honest course for men in our position to look upon this only as a public question, we have felt obliged to treat it as subservient to some other great national interests, and the removal of the duty, although desirable, and fairly to be agitated for, yet not to be demanded at all cost.

We resign, therefore, the chief honours of this victory. We are but the Lafayette of this fiscal change; let the laurels go to the Mirabeau and the Danton. Already, however, it would appear that the dreams which floated so rosy round the advent of this glorious idea are dispersing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer no longer talks of riding in paper coaches. Country squires no longer hear in their imagination the click-clack of a magic papermill, which in some sequestered glade was to grind up all their poor-rates and double the rent of all the bits of meadow land that are fit for accommodation pastures. It is impossible to help thinking, with Sir Stafford Northcote, that this is not exactly the moment when the nation can part with £1,200,000 a year without a longing left behind. We know what we should have thought of ourselves if, considering our own interest, our own circulation, our own profits, we had day by day importunately insisted upon having this large sum sacrificed to us and to our craft. What we have strenuously asked for is a matter which requires no sacrifice of public money, and which demanded nothing but common foresight and commercial knowledge to have obtained. We have asked only for a facility in obtaining materials without which permission of free manufacture is but a mockery. At this late hour it is said the Commissioners in Paris are negociating for this advantage, and that they give hopes of success. If it should be obtained, we think we see our way to draw some benefit for the public out of this renunciation of an important revenue. It is all, however, very vague while the Customs duty and the rag export duty remain unsettled. Even those who were most eager for this reform some weeks ago have come to think thus; and Mr. Gladstone himself seemed to hint last night that, but for the necessity of making good the consideration for his Tenpenny Income Tax, he would have paused upon this point of his Budget, and felt his ground again before he trod.

We hope we have manifested a decent degree of reticence, and have not been greedy or selfish in this matter. We may now, with a free conscience, assume that the money, this £1,200,000, is gone. Whither is it gone? We have already said that it shall not go into our pockets. We hope that the gentry who have been so much more noisy than ourselves will be as honest in the matter as we intend to be. We hope that there may be no such unedifying spectacle as a crowd of regenerators of the human race casting themselves upon this little million like the fainting fugitives from Egypt into the stream which Moses made to flow. We hope that these men, who are so rich and so earnest, who have so long sustained this good work, will scorn to make a personal gain of the success of their public efforts, and will give the public the whole benefit of the reduction for which the public pays. We trust there is no one in our craft of whom it shall be said that when he cried aloud for the public, he meant only himself; that there is no one in modern days of whom it can be said, "not that he cared for the poor, but because he carried the bag."

The *Daily News* on General Garibaldi's Movements and Prospects:—

The contradictory accounts of the last few days respecting the movements of Garibaldi are now explained and there can be no doubt that that gallant captain has once more devoted his sword and his life in a most perilous enterprise for the freedom of his oppressed countrymen. Garibaldi, as our correspondent at Turin yesterday informed the public, set sail from Genoa on the night of Friday last, and was expected to reach the Sicilian coast on Sunday. With him go a chosen few of those Cacciatori delle Alpi whose exploit, achieved this time last year at Como and Varese against better soldiers than serve King Francis, are so fresh in memory, and a number of officers who acquired the General's confidence in his South American and Italian campaigns. This little band was to be immediately followed by another, which, without justifying the description of an "expeditionary *corps d'armee*," since applied to it by the *Patrie*, will doubtless prove strong enough, supposing it to effect a landing, to enable Garibaldi to give organisation, unity, and a firm basis to the patriotic movement, and to secure the ultimate triumph of the nation over the Bourbons, its deadliest enemies. The great want of the Sicilians is firearms and leaders accustomed to warfare. The Neapolitan army, to create which was the work of the late King's life, one for which he has received considerable credit, has distinguished itself in the recent conflicts only by barbarity and want of discipline. To plunder houses and monasteries, murder women and children, and fire towns, makes up the sum of its bravery and skill. The private and authentic letters of English travellers are full of contempt for the military character of the royal soldiery. Still, when large numbers of them, well provided with artillery, come into collision with small bodies of ill-armed insurgents, they generally, though not always, get the victory.

Expectation will now be strained to learn the fortune of Garibaldi's expedition, what new obstacles it encountered at sea, and what reception on the coast. The telegraph informs us from Paris that the Sardinian Government has ordered its vessels off Sicily to oppose the General's landing. We trust, for the sake of the peace of Europe, that the Sardinian commanders may be so unlucky as not to fall in with the General. The situation of the Piedmontese Government would be difficult enough if Garibaldi were to fall in an unsuccessful endeavour to succour an Italian population struggling with oppression, while the King was receiving the homage of Central Italy; but the active intervention of that Government to cut off aid from Sicily would destroy the moral and political influence of Count Cavour, and throw the direction of the forces of the new Italian Kingdom into the hands of extreme and violent men. Certainly the Sardinian Cabinet has a most difficult duty to perform. Up to this time it has endeavoured zealously, in the face of the greatest discouragement, to effect the emancipation and independence of Italy by amicable negociation with the Neapolitan Government. To an Englishman there is something absurd, almost leading to doubts of its sincerity, in the proposal to harmonise constitutional liberty with the rule of the Bourbons at Naples. Yet it has been adopted at Turin in good faith and prosecuted sedulously. The co-operation of the Two Sicilies with free Italy is essential to the full independence of the Peninsula, and as that independence has been uniformly sought by Piedmont in preference to all selfish territorial aggrandisement, only those who have from the first misunderstood the policy of that kingdom can be surprised that it should seek to secure the aid of the southern kingdom by diplomacy rather than through revolution. The chances of success, it must be admitted, are, and always were, of the smallest, and we can quite sympathise with those who, looking merely at the deserts of the Neapolitan Government, betray the most lively impatience of negociations with that despotism. Still the Piedmontese Government has had duties to perform, and has faithfully endeavoured to discharge them. The time seems now to have come when it will be difficult for it to maintain even the forms of friendship with a Government which is blind to the teachings of history, and deaf to the suggestions of patriotism. The tyranny of the Neapolitan Government becomes more fanatical and bloodthirsty every day. At Palermo citizens are executed in crowds on mere suspicion. Carini, a place of ten thousand inhabitants, is given over to the flames after a ruthless slaughter. To keep friends with the Government which authorises these atrocities Count Cavour has to exert himself in direct opposition to the wishes and hopes of the nation. The muskets, the produce of the Garibaldi subscription fund, were not to be had from the arsenal of Genoa, where they had been deposited, when they were wanted, and in a letter from Turin it is said, although we know not with what truth, that the balance of that fund lying in the hands of a banker at Milan has been attached in the name of the Government. Of course this cannot go on. Count Cavour may choose his own way of working for Italy, but he cannot work against her, even to please a more important neighbour than King Francis.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, visited the Society of Arts in John-street, Adelphi, yesterday afternoon. In attendance were the Duchess of Atholl, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. The Queen and Prince Consort afterwards took a carriage drive.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the performance at the Princess' Theatre with their presence last evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Atholl, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Methuen, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The following are on a visit at Howth Castle during the race week:—Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Marquis of Conyngham and Lady Cecilia Conyngham, Earl and Countess of Miltown and Lady B. Leeson, Earl of Meath, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Curzon, Hon. Colonel Fielding, Hon. E. Edgecumbe, Sir Thomas Burke, Bart.; Colonel Doyle, Mr. Corry Connellan, Major Forster, Mr. Leslie, Major Packe Beresford, E. J. Irwin, Esq.; — LaTouche, Esq.; C. Moore, Esq.; T. Bellew, Esq.; Captain R. Bernard, E. Croker, Esq.; — Moore, Esq.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford entertained a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their mansion, in Belgrave-square.

Lord Adolphus and Lady Susan Vane Tempest arrived at Holdernesse House on Tuesday evening from Brighton.

The Baroness Windsor and the Hon. Misses Clive arrived in London yesterday from Oakley Park, Salop, for the season.

Colonel Knox Gore left Dublin yesterday evening for Sligo, to take the command of his Regiment, the Sligo Rifles, which was called out for 27 days' training on the 1st inst.

The following are amongst the latest departures from the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown:—Lady Charlemont, Miss Clements, and suite; Lord and Lady Ashbrook, family, and suite; Lord and Lady Hill; Lady Clonmel, family, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. LaTouche, family, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, Miss Taylor, and Miss Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Leckey, Mrs. and Miss Rice, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Creig, Mr. and Mrs. Tant, Mr. and Mrs. Vignoles, the Hon. R. Cole, Captain Sheffield, Captain Shuldham, E. A. Shuldham, Esq.; Messrs. Woods (2), Kennedy, Daly, Brown, &c.

The Church.

We understand that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has fixed on Thursday, June 14th, for holding his annual Visitation for the diocese of Dublin, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In the event of his grace's absence the Visitation will be held by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, assisted by the Vicar-General of the diocese.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT:

ARCHBISHOPRIC.

York: val. £10,000: pat. the Crown: Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., dec.

RECTORIES.

Berkeley, Somerset: dio. Bath and Wells: val. £300 with residence: pats. Trustees of Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart.: Rev. H. T. Wheler, dec.

Addington, Essex: dio. Rochester: val. £538 with residence: pat. Major Henry Court: Rev. C. A. Campbell, dec.

VICARAGE.

Griston, Norfolk: dio. Norwich: val. £159 with residence: Rev. W. Hepworth, dec.

Iwerne Minister w. Hinton C., Margaret Marsh C. and East Orchard C., Dorset: dio. Salisbury: val. £366: pats. D. and C. of Windsor: Rev. W. Blennerhassett, dec.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Noak-Hill, Essex: dio. Rochester: pat. the Vicar of Romford: Rev. J. Harrison Bell, prom.

CURACIES.

Atcham, Shropshire: dio. Lichfield: with a title.
Bolton, Yorkshire: dio Ripon.
Burnham, Bucks: dio. Oxford.
Calne, Wilts: dio. Salisbury.
Carnmenellis, Cornwall: dio. Exeter: with a title.
Devonport, St. James: dio. Exeter: stipend £80.
Exeter, St. David: with a title.
Gellygaer, Glamorganshire: dio. Llandaff.
Moordown and Parley, Hants: dio Winchester.
Newark-upon-Trent, Notts: dio. Lincoln.
Pimlico, St. Barnabas: dio. London: stipend £100 with rooms.
Raunds, Northamptonshire: dio. Peterborough: stipend £100.
Thorndon, Suffolk: dio. Norwich.

CHAPLAINCY.

Calne Union, Wilts: dio. Salisbury: Rev. J. O. Brook, resigned.

MASTERSHIPS.

Deptford Royal Naval School, New Cross: 3rd Classical: Rev. A. J. Perry, prom.
Mill Hill School: salary £4500 with residence.

The Army.

On Tuesday, Major-General Eyre, the commandant of Chatham garrison, held the half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers at Brompton Barracks, Chatham. The companies now at head-quarters assembled in the barrack-square at ten o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Ross, the non-commissioned officers and men being in heavy marching order. General Eyre afterwards examined the books and accounts, which were laid out in the hall of study, and also inspected the libraries, school-room, class-rooms, and other portions of the Royal Engineer establishment. The Engineers were then again formed in the barrack-square, when the officers were called to the front and inspected in the sword drill, after which General Eyre had the companies formed into square, and, addressing the men, asked if there were any complaints, when only one man stepped from the ranks to make a complaint to the General. The proceedings of the day closed by General Eyre inspecting each man's kit. The inspection was considered to be an exceedingly satisfactory one, and it is understood that a very favourable report will be made by Major-General Eyre to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Navy.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, on Tuesday hoisted his flag (white at the mizen) on board his flag-ship, the Bacchante, 51, screw frigate, in Portsmouth harbour, saluting the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, from her Majesty's ship Excellent, the Victory returning the compliment.

A court-martial assembled on Tuesday morning on board her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of Lieut. P. G. Patrickson, serving on board the Asia steam guardship of ordinary at that port, on charges preferred against him by his commanding officer. Shortly after the commencement of the proceedings the court was formally adjourned to the following day, owing to the illness of the prisoner.

The Medusa, 4, paddle, Commander William Bowden, sailed from Spithead at daylight yesterday morning for Woolwich, to pay off.

The Najaden, 18, Swedish corvette, Captain Ekman, sailed from Spithead for the Baltic at 5-30 a.m., on Tuesday.

The Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar, sailed from Spithead at 7 30 a.m., on Tuesday. The ship tripped her anchor under canvas, and in "wearing ship," under the Melpomene's stern, and endeavouring to pass between her and the shoals, she unfortunately touched the ground, and hung for some time; boats from the men-of-war and steam tugs from the harbour were despatched to her assistance, but by that time her own steam was in use, and she speedily came off again and proceeded on her voyage. She is not supposed to have received the slightest damage.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. H. A. Trollope to be Flag Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Maitland, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific; John W. Reed, Master additional to the Fisgard; James W. Ozzard, Paymaster, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland; T. S. Chanter, Assist.-Paymaster, to the Impregnable, as supernumerary; and Peter Hutchinson, promoted to the rank of Second-class Assist.-Engineer in the Adventure.

Thanks.

From the Honorary Secretaries of the Heytesbury-street Asylum for Protestant Females, licensed from the Government Prisons:—Rev. F. Hill, Essex, £2; Dr. C. Purdon, 10s.; Miss Moorwood, 5s.—per Miss Dobbs; George Symes, Esq., £1; G. M. Harvey, Esq., 5s.—per Mrs. H. Stirling; J. H. Moore, Esq., £1; J. Major, Esq., £1; J. Abbott, Esq., £1.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The annual bazaar for the above charitable object was continued yesterday in the Round-room of the Rotundo, and in an adjoining room. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom seemed to take a lively interest in the success of the enterprise. There was a very large assortment of the various articles of taste, ornament, and utility which usually constitute the stock in trade upon these occasions, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the purchases were extensive, and fully realised the expectations of the philanthropic ladies to whose care the disposal of the several articles was entrusted.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Steam Company's R.M.S. North American, from Portland, Maine, on 28th, arrived here at 5 this evening, and landed all mails, except those for Liverpool. The American arrived out at New York, and also the Vanderbilt. The United Kingdom passed Farther Point on 27th. Little doing in Congress. It is proposed to make the Embassy to Sardinia one of the first-class The Charleston Democratic Convention is still the exciting topic. Nothing definite has yet been arrived at. All sides are confident of success, and very rampant, but it will doubtless subside. Havana dates to the 4th. News unimportant. Sugar nominal. Peace established at Venezuela, the Government of which has contracted a loan of a million sterling with England.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.—Stocks at 2nd Board steady and quiet; Illinois Central Scrip, 59½; Panama, 138; Michigan Central, 48⅞; B, 30; New York Central, 79½; Erie, 17½; cotton very dull, 600 bales; flour, superfine, State, 5.40 to 5.45; extra, 5.50 to 5.55; round hoop Ohio, 5.60 to 6.25; Southern, 5.55 to 6.60; wheat active and advanced 2 to 3 cents; sales, 31,000 bushels; mixed held at 82; white, 84 to 85; yellow, 80 to 82; oats advanced 1 to 2 cents; beef dull; pork quiet, mess, 17.50 to 17.81.; lard firm, at 13⅜ to 11½; whiskey steady at 20 cents; sugar firm, and quiet; coffee steady; sales, 2,000 bags; Rio, 13½ to 14½; molasses steady; wool dull; domestic fleece a shade lower; other articles unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, 28TH.—Cotton sales to-day, 10,500 bales; middling uplands, 10⅛ to 11 cents; exchange on London, 8¼ to 8⅜ premium.

MONTREAL, APRIL 28TH, 2 P.M.—Breadstuffs market unsettled since receipt of Vanderbilt's news, high views of holders generally checking business.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

PARIS, MAY 9.—A circular note of the Board of Trade, dated 27th April, and addressed to the foreign Governments, invites them to send their official delegates to London, to attend a preliminary meeting, which will take place on the 13th of July, three days before the regular opening of the fourth International Statistical Congress.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 8.—The Council of State is about to be reorganised. The Spanish Princes received their amnesty with much satisfaction.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, MAY 9.—The Federal Council has received a note from the French Government, respecting the maltreatment and insults which have been offered to Frenchmen in Switzerland, and requesting that steps should be taken for the prevention of the same. Official inquiries have proved these allegations of France to be absolutely false. Arrivals of Swiss troops have taken place to-day, and will continue to-morrow.

ENGLAND, SWITZERLAND, AND THE CONFERENCE.

The "Globe" says that, in the Conference which will now, in all probability, take place, England will spare no exertion to place Switzerland as nearly as possible in the position contemplated by the Treaty of Vienna. The "Globe" apprehends that unless the littoral of the Lake of Geneva be altogether in the possession of the Swiss, the objects of the Treaty of 1815 will have been defeated, and the position of Switzerland will be simply an illusory settlement. The Swiss frontier must be fixed south of its southern shore, or it will be a French lake. Anything short of the possession of these waters by Switzerland will fall short of the neutralisation desired, and will be a blow to the moral and material interests of that State.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, 9TH MAY.—Advices from Constantinople to 2nd inst. assert that 45,000 Russians were collected upon the Pruth. It was also reported the Porte had assembled a *corps d'armee* of 30,000 strong at Widden; the capitana was nearly unprovided with troops, the number of efficient being only 10,000. A change in the Ministry was still expected.

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The "Patrie" of this day publishes the following fresh details respecting General Garibaldi's expedition. Independent of the vessel of Garibaldi, two other steamers have left Genoa, having on board 1,400 men, consisting principally of the Forncer Chasseurs, des Armes Romagnolese Lombards, and several Genoese. A fourth vessel, it is said, left Leghorn for same destination as the others, and their vessels have started from different ports, all of which will join the division out at sea. All these vessels, in order to mislead the Piedmontese authorities, had taken their papers for Malta. The expedition is reported to be organised on a very grand scale, being provided with arms, ammunition, provisions, and materials for a campaign—in fact, with all necessary resources for sustaining a contest of several months. The carrying out of the expedition requires an expenditure which will exceed several millions. The subscriptions collected in England and Italy are not considerable enough to cover the expenses. The "Patrie" asks who completely furnished the necessary supplies of money, and adds, General Garibaldi's expedition has greatly excited the attention of diplomatists. The "Opinione Nationale," in reference to Garibaldi's expedition, states that the General takes with him 20 cannon.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

MARSEILLES, MAY 9.—A letter from a special correspondent in Sicily, dated the 3rd instant, states that order had been materially re-established. The moral agitation continued. The arrival of two Piedmontese vessels had excited a sensation. Demonstrations were attempted by some workmen, who were, however, dispersed, and the leaders arrested. The insurgents at Carini were 2,000 strong. After taking this place, they dispersed over the island, and on the 29th ult. a band surprised the village of Petrala, near Cefalic. The mayor was killed, and several of the principal inhabitants were wounded. The insurgents were repulsed by the landowners in arms. The town of Carini was surprised by another band, on the 28th ult., which burnt several houses and released the prisoners. A troop of the Royal forces having then arrived, the insurgents were driven from the town. A Russian frigate, which had been lying off Palermo, has left the port.

EARL GREY AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The *Globe* publishes a correspondence which has taken place between Earl Grey and Lord John Russell, on some recent statements by the noble earl of the reasons which had induced him to acquiesce in Lord John introducing the Reform Bill of 1852. The correspondence turns upon a question of fact. Lord John complains of the noble earl hoarding up accusations to be used against him ten to twelve years afterwards, in a place where he could not reply; to which Earl Grey replies, if he had desired to do this, he should not have been now without any written memoranda of the proceedings referred to.

CORN AVERAGES.

The average price and quantities sold of corn for the week ending May 5th:—Wheat, 109,014 qrs. at 52s. 6d.; barley, 10,808, at 37s. 5d.; oats, 7,148, at 25s. 5d.; rye, 228, at 34s.; beans, 3,616, at 42s. 4d.; peas, 639, at 39s. 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

In the Court of Appeal Judicial Committee of Privy Council yesterday, Dr. Robertson gave judgment, and decided that he had no authority to enforce on the present churchwardens of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the order requiring the incumbent, the Rev. Robert Liddell, to observe the monitions of the Privy Council of April, 1857, as to certain forms and ceremonies which were still maintained. The case will now be brought before her Majesty in council.

In committee on Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move amendments for the purpose of restricting the sale of wine not to be consumed on the premises in bottles, and for exempting open shops from the obligation to take out refreshment licences.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Piers and Harbours Bill was resumed by

Mr. LINDSAY, who objected to the powers conferred by the bill on the Board of Admiralty.

An unimportant debate followed, which ending in a division, the bill was read a second time, by 99 to 80—majority 19.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill,

Mr. BAILEY moved as an amendment that it be referred to a select committee. He thought that the masters and men could arrive at a mutual arrangement without party interference.

Lord ASHLEY observed that there was no object to be gained by referring the bill to a select committee. The House already possessed ample information.

Colonel PATTEN opposed an amendment which would shelve the bill for the present session.

Lord J. MANNERS took a similar view.

Sir J. GRAHAM did not wish to shelve the bill, but he thought that further inquiry was necessary before an act was passed. The details of the measure seriously affected manufacturing operations and required to be carefully dealt with.

Mr. HENLEY would support the committee if it was understood that the inquiry was to be confined to the provisions of the bill.

After a desultory debate,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that some difficulty appeared to exist as to whether bleaching works should be subjected to the Print Works Act or to the Factories Act. He admitted that no delay ought to take place in passing the bill, but thought that the object might be attained by referring the details of the bill to a committee upstairs, without instructions to take evidence, and whose labours would therefore be brief.

Sir H. CAIRNS said he was prepared, in committee of the whole House, to have stated the reasons why the bleaching works of Ireland should be especially exempted, but he thought the speediest way of settling the question was by reference to a committee upstairs, submitting that a measure ought to be passed without delay.

The House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 184 to 147—majority, 37.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On clause 1,

Sir H. CAIRNS moved an exemption in favour of linen and cambric bleaching works, where the operations are carried on in the open air.

The discussion was cut short by the hour.

The House adjourned at 3-55 p.m.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull, and very flat. Rentes closed at 70.75, or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds steady at yesterday's improvement; the settlement almost exclusively engages attention. British Railway Stocks slightly better. In other respects, no alteration in Share markets worthy of notice.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 91½; Eastern Counties, 54½ ⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 116 to 17; Great Northern A, 118 19; Great Western, 69 ⅞; Grand Trunks, 8⅜ ⅛; Great Southern and Western, 115 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105⅞ ⅛; London and North Western, 102⅞; London and South Western, 93⅛; Leeds Northern, 53⅜ to 1⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½ 3; North British, 62½; South Eastern, 80 ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96 ⅞; North Midland, 80½. Consols dull and inactive all day, closing 95⅜ ⅛ for the June account. Indian steady, 106½ ⅜. Shares very inactive, and prices closed dull a shade lower. Easterns closed heavy. North Easterns

heavy and firm. Canadians no change. French steady. Lombards 4 ½ prem.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, MAY 9.—Slow trade for sheep at last week's prices. Best beef, 7½d to 8½d; middling 7½d; inferior, 5d to 6d; best wedders, 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 7½d to 8d; inferior, 6½d to 7½d; best calves, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 7d per lb.; lambs, 22s to 32s each; beasts, 1,883; sheep and lambs, 6240; calves, 380.

DONCASTER RACES.

Chesterfield Cup—Amsterdam, 1st; Rescue, 2nd. 8 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Great Northern Handicap—4 to 1 agst Ben Webster; 5 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 6 to 1 agst First Lord (taken); 10 to 1 agst Stockton (taken).

Derby—7 to 2 agst The Wizard (taken); 5 to 1 agst St. Albans (offered); 10 to 1 agst Buccanier (offered); 10 to 1 agst Thormanby (taken); 100 to 20 agst Mainstone (taken); 100 to 6 agst Milburn (taken); 30 to 1 agst Horror; 30 to 1 agst Cramond (taken); 50 to 1 agst Rap (taken); 100 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

MY DEAR SIR,—Much as I am inclined to relieve distress of any kind, I cannot help asking the question, "How much better would the £10,000 sent from poor (?) Ireland, to the Pope of Rome, be applied to relieve the distress in Mayo, where nine-tenths nearly of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.—Yours, P. J. M.

THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE, DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On yesterday, I had occasion to visit the Deeds Registry Office professionally, to abstract some memorials, when I found I could not have the heretofore indulgence of pens and ink, and had to use my pencil. However, of this I do not complain, the liberty being abused; but I was denied the luxury of a stool, which were always, up to this, there for the public use. I inquired, of course, where those stools were, and was informed they were removed inside, for the accommodation of a few young gentlemen lately initiated, and belonging to the registry staff; in consequence, I had to stand copying about four hours. Now, Mr. Editor, is this fair or just? and ought the public be denied a seat in an office where all pay very dearly for their accommodation? But I am quite sure the worthy Registrar, or his assistants, are not aware of those inconveniencies, or same would be remedied at once. The attention of Parliament should also be called to the shameful privilege of "freedom from arrest," sanctioned by law, for the various officers of the law courts, i.e., going, returning, and staying in court, as I had occasion to sue an officer, for a very poor man, and he (although worth annually over £1,500 a year) refuses to pay him, or any of his creditors, and screens himself under, and takes advantage of, this unfair law—not even now extended to members of Parliament. Surely, the law which obliges the honest trader to pay ought to put those gentlemen on a par with the tradesman, and not operate as a screen for fraud.

Surely, if this be law, it is not justice. Hoping you will find space in your widely-circulated journal for this—I beg to subscribe myself, A SOLICITOR.

I enclose my card.

April 9th, 1860.

FAST AND SLOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On last Monday, at a quarter before one o'clock, I posted six letters in the General Post Office, ordering goods from different manufacturers in Glasgow and Paisley. Requiring those goods in a hurry, I requested that the orders should be executed without delay, and the merchandise put on board the Dublin steamer that was to sail from the Clyde on Tuesday, the day the orders should have arrived.

This morning the invoices all came to hand, each stating that the goods had been shipped by the Vanguard, and thus showing the rapidity with which business now-a-days can be transacted between Dublin and Glasgow.

This, sir, is the *fast* part of the transaction, and now comes the *slow*.

The steamers that sail from the Broomielaw for the North Wall each Tuesday and Friday arrive at the latter place generally before 11 o'clock, often before 9 o'clock, on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—quite time enough, if a little exertion was made, to discharge the cargo and deliver all important goods throughout the city before 5 o'clock. But such is not the case, and in almost no instance are they ever delivered sooner than 24 hours after the arrival of the ship, whilst Saturday's arrival is never thought of until midday on Monday.

It may be said, "Why not send drays for your goods, instead of trusting to the company to deliver them?" This has been tried, but there is no use in it, as the steamer, having no occasion to go to sea again for 54 hours, the cargo is discharged in the most grave and deliberate manner, and you have the satisfaction to know that, whilst goods can be conveyed from Glasgow to Dublin in 17 hours, yet it takes 24 hours to conduct the same from the North Wall to any house of business in the centre of the city.

Now, sir, the Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company should look to this in time, as the great shipping house of Burns still flourishes on the banks of the Clyde, and the extensive carriers, Cameron and Co. still thrive in that busy city of Glasgow, with their eyes wide open, and quite willing, on the slightest encouragement, to again organise the goods carrying system, *via* Belfast, which a few years ago so sadly shattered the nerves of the highly respectable and sapient gentlemen who direct the affairs of the Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company.—I am, sir, very respectfully, yours.

Dublin, May 9, 1860.

P.S.—In Belfast, goods arriving by the morning boats from Scotland are unshipped and delivered before 10 o'clock.

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having seen a letter in yesterday's *Freeman's Journal*, under the initials "J.G.," in which the writer has borne testimony to the quiet, orderly, and inoffensive character of the poor people in whose behalf I have ventured to solicit the sympathy of the public, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of confirming, to the fullest extent, the character he has given of them. My knowledge of that district embraces the long period of forty years. I was acquainted with it before it was accessible by a single road, and the only means the Coast Guard had for finding their way for many miles over the mountain was by placing large stones, which were white-washed, to enable them to find their way by night. At that period there was no road beyond the Glen of Glanoldra, about four miles from Ballycastle; since then a coast-road was made as far as Belderig, and from thence to the river is still, I believe, without a road, and it is on this part the distress is so severe. It can be readily understood that, with the exception of some small portions of tillage, the poor people principally depend for support on rearing cattle. Owing to the great drought of last summer, which is always more severe on reclaimed bog lands than clay soils, the crops upon which they relied for fodder and support for their cattle, entirely failed them; and, as stated by Mr. Edwards, in the vain hope to save them, their means are nearly exhausted. It is a melancholy satisfaction to me to have had the statements I have from time to time made to the public confirmed by the testimony of the gentleman alluded to in my letter of the 7th instant. He was so kind as to favour me with a call yesterday, and I regret that he is of opinion the distress is not confined to the locality I have alluded to, but is general through the whole of Erris.

The vessel with the meal, &c., will, I hope, leave the Liffey this day. Her cargo will consist of 65 tons of yellow Indian meal; 40 barrels of seed oats; 1 cwt. of turnip seed; ½ cwt. mangel wurtzel; and some barrels of potatoes.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES DOMBRAIN.

20, Moleworth-street, 9th May, 1860.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic return for the week ending May 6th, 1860:—Passengers and mails, £805 3s. 8d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £454 8s. 2d. Total, £1,259 11s. 10d. Corresponding week last year:—Passengers and mails, £819 6s. 1d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £375 10s. 6d. Total, £1,194 16s. 7d.

There will be a meeting (open to the public) at the Law Students' Debating Society, No. 54, Upper Sackville-street, at eight o'clock this evening, at which the following question will be debated:—"Is the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal desirable?"

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—Hebrews, 10th chapter. A lecture by the Rev. M. Neligan, A.M.;—subject (continued)—"The Seven Cries from the Cross."

Accounts from the Red Sea of a recent date state that Captain de Russel, of the French navy, had signed at Gondar, with the King of Abyssinia, a treaty of commerce and friendship very advantageous to France.

Count Cavour has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Vintimiglia (in answer to one in which that functionary begged to be informed whether the place in question was to be ceded to France), stating that there can be no doubt about the nationality of its inhabitants, and that therefore it is to remain annexed to the Italian Kingdom, to which it has always belonged.

The *Nord* mentions a rumour that a double union is shortly to be effected between the princely families of Portugal and Hohenzollern. According to the statement the Hereditary Prince Leopold d Aohenzollern Sigmaringen, aged 25, will marry the youngest sister of the King of Portugal, Donna Antonia (born in 1845), and the King, Don Pedro himself, will wed the youngest daughter of the Prince de Hohenzellern, the Princess Marie, also born in 1845.

NEW POTATOES IN MAYO.—Neal Davis, Esq., Rocklands, with his usual courtesy, has favoured us with a sample of early potatoes, which can be seen at our office. They are the species called "Bangores," full grown, and are the first samples of new potatoes we have seen this season.—*Mayo Constitution.*

It is complained in the wine trade that excessive charges are now incurred in drawing samples of wines in bond. No more than three gills are allowed for each sample, and for these 6d. duty is charged. There are 32 gills to the gallon, and the duty so charged is equivalent, therefore, to 5s. 4d. per gallon, while the duty fixed on all wines at present is 3s.

CONFERENCE OF CLERGYMEN.—In London, on Tuesday morning, a conference of the leading clergy and laymen of the Church of England was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, for the purpose of considering the present aspect of affairs in the Church, and to ventilate the opinions of some of her ablest and most enlightened members. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair. Representatives from nearly every diocese were present. The conference was convened under the auspices of the Church Protestant Defence Association, for the purpose of discussing the following points:—The case of St. George's-in-the-East, Church Discipline, Extension of the Freedom of Religious Worship, Liturgical Revision, Uniformity Acts, and the Law and Canons of the Church. The proceedings were conducted in private.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Dalton v. Barry and others.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., opened the petition in this case, which prayed that the respondents should be bound by previous proceedings in the matter, and should, in pursuance thereof, execute to petitioner a lease of certain houses and premises in the town of Tipperary, at a yearly rent of £27 6s. The premises formed part of the estate of James H. J. Barry, late of Fonty, in the county Cork, which were devised by his will to Robert Courtney and two other trustees. Prior to the year 1813, Mr. Courtney, acting on his own behalf, and as agent for the others, received the rents and managed the property. Richard Dalton, petitioner's father, in April, 1818, proposed to Mr. Courtney, as such trustee and agent, to become tenant of the houses and premises in question, for a lease of three lives or thirty-six years, at a rent of £27 6s., agreeing to expend £150 or £200 in repairing the dwelling-house and erecting new buildings and repairs. This proposal was reduced to writing by Richard Dalton, and delivered to Mr. Courtney, by whom petitioner charged it was accepted, and he retained it amongst the papers of the estate. Mr. Dalton thereupon obtained possession, which he continued to hold until his death in 1821, on the terms of the proposal, having expended over £600 in valuable improvements, with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Courtney. The premises were devised to the petitioner and his brother by their father's will, and in 1836 Mr. Dalton executed an assignment of his share and interest to his brother, the petitioner, who thereupon entered into possession, paying the rent, and who had expended a further sum of £150 within the last fifteen years on additional improvements. Robert Courtney died several years since, and the estate had since become vested in Mrs. Eliza Smyth Barry, who had brought an ejectment against the petitioner. Petitioner then offered to nominate three lives for the lease, and came into court to get an injunction to restrain the proceedings against him. The respondent admitted nearly all the facts of the petitioner's case, but relied on points of law as disentitling him to have his prayer granted. The respondent relied on the omission to nominate the lives when the contract was entered into, and that the petitioner had allowed too long a time to elapse without having his agreement perfected, and he contended that he had not power to nominate the lives now, that the lease required was not one within the meaning of the Leasing Powers Bill, and that Mr. Courtney had not power to make the lease. The learned counsel proceeded to argue that these points were untenable as against his client, who, he maintained, was entitled in law, equity, and justice, to have his petition granted.

The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment, said the first question in the case was, whether there was a contract at all; next whether that contract was binding on the person now represented by the respondent; and thirdly, whether the petitioner was now entitled to call on the court to carry it out in a legal form. The property was vested in James H. S. Barry, who by his life demised it to three trustees, in trust for his son, with power to them to make leases for any term not exceeding three lives, or thirty-one years. There was no doubt but that if power was to be exercised it was necessary that the leases should be executed by the three trustees, and that a lease given by one of them only would not be a due execution of the power. He (the Lord Chancellor) should decide that there was no contract proved to have been entered into between the petitioner and the party represented by the respondent, and that even if there were it was not binding on him, without having obtained the consent of his co-trustees. He should, therefore, dismiss the petition, without costs.

Bond v. Slater.

The petition in this case was filed for the specific performance of a covenant for perpetual renewal contained in a lease of 1815, executed between Thomas Major and Myles O'Reilly. The petitioner was the legal representative of Mr. O'Reilly, and, when the lease expired, applied for a renewal under the terms of the covenant.

The case had been but partly heard when his lordship rose.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Carney v. Guinan.

This was an action instituted by the plaintiff, an humble farmer to recover damages for an alleged illegal seizure of a horse, under a civil bill, by the defendant. The question in this case was, whether the seizure had been made after sunset, as stated by the plaintiff, or at a considerably earlier hour, as averred by the defendant. The evidence of the several parties was most conflicting.

The jury found for the plaintiff, £10 damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. W. Sidney. Solicitor—Mr. T. M. Lyster.

For the defendant—Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. Palles. Solicitor—Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald.

Rooney v. Dawson.

This was an action brought to recover a sum of £56. The plaintiff is a timber measurer, and he alleged he was employed by Mr. Dawson, a coach builder, to measure a large quantity of timber for him. The defendant pleaded a set-off, and a traverse to the cause of action. The case was but partially gone into when the parties agreed to leave it to arbitration.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Dwyer. Attorney—Mr. T. Walsh.

For the defendant—Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Parker. Attorney—Mr. J. H. Neilson.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Pigot took his seat on the bench yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of records in his lordship's list. A special jury was sworn to try the following case:—

Kelly v. Smyly.

Mr. James Coffey opened the pleadings, and Mr. Charles Rollestone, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. The action was brought by a builder, Mr Hugh Kelly, of Brunswick-street, in this city, against the defendant, Dr. Smyly, as the executor and personal representative of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., to recover a sum of £662, for work and labour done. It appeared that the plaintiff contracted with the defendant to build a house called Violet Hill, in Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, for £2,000, as a glebe-house for the Rev. Josiah Crampton, the son of Sir Philip, and who held a living in the above-named district. The plaintiff alleged that the £2,000 had been paid him, but that he had made other improvements and alterations on the premises, for which he sought £662 as additional compensation. This the defendant denied, and issue was taken as to whether such improvements and alterations were really effected, and, if so, to what extent. The evidence to sustain the plaintiff's case is of a purely technical nature, and does not disclose any facts of public interest. The case has not concluded, and is likely to occupy the court the entire of this day (Thursday).

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, and Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., appear for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Lalor v. Leigh.

This was an action brought by Mr. John Lalor, of Abbeyleix, Queen's County, shopkeeper, against Mr. Samuel Leigh, in the same county, woollen manufacturer, to recover £33 14s. 10d. for goods sold and delivered, work and labour done, and for cars and horses provided by the plaintiff for defendant at his request. The plaintiff and some other witnesses having been examined to prove his case,

The Defendant was examined by Mr. Byrne—He deposed that all the goods, cars, and money were furnished to his father, John Leigh, as he (defendant) was then under 21 years of age, living with his father, and having no business or means of his own; the plaintiff knew this.

Mr. Ryan cross-examined the witness.—He stated that he took the benefit of the insolvent act in April 1859; that his father had also got into difficulties, but the plaintiff was not returned as a creditor; he admitted that he saw, and had not objected to the account book kept by the plaintiff, in which "Samuel Leigh" was inserted as the creditor.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Gatchell v. Palmer.

This was an action of replevin.

The plaintiff, Mr. Edward Gatchell, ironmonger, complained that the defendant, Mr. D. C. R. Palmer, illegally seized plaintiff's goods, at No. 8, Mountrath-street, in this city. The seizure was made for a claim of £150, but plaintiff alleged that but £25 at most was due; that goods to the value of £1,200 had been seized, and that in consequence of this proceeding his business and mercantile credit had been seriously injured. The defendant pleaded that the damages sustained did not amount to more than £5, which he lodged in court. The case occupied the remainder of the day.

CITY SESSIONS COURT.

The Right Honourable the Recorder sat yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, for the trial of prisoners. The cases were not of an interesting character.

A SERENE "MESALLIANCE."—Gossip is busy just now with the details of a mesalliance of a German Princess. The illustrious lady in question is Princess Elizabeth Adelheid Caroline Clothilda Ferdinanda of Hohenlohe, born January 6, 1831, sister of Prince Clodwig Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst, and step-niece of the Duchess of Kent. The Princess, who is of remarkable beauty, was left an orphan at an early age, and received her education at the Palace of Schillingsfurst, the residence of her brother. Among the professors attending her there was a Herr Laucher, who had the honour of teaching her Serene Highness the knowledge of the pencil and the brush, and the skill of mixing water-colours. The upshot of this series of studies was that the Princess Elizabeth declared to her friends that she was in love with Herr Laucher, and was determined to marry him or nobody else. Thereupon great outcry of all the members of the House of Hohenlohe, ending with an escape of the enamoured fair one to the palace of Duke Ernest II., reigning Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, cousin of the Princess. Ernest II. warmly espoused the cause of the fair fugitive, and, thanks to his skilful diplomacy, the phalanx of the Hohenlohes at last gave way, and a few weeks after the Princess exchanged her name for that of *Frau*, or Madame Laucher. The "happy couple" are now living in a small town on the banks of the Rhine, where a fine property has been purchased for them by Prince Clodwig.—"Court Circular."

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, Mary Eugenie Plummer surrendered to an indictment charging her with wilful and corrupt perjury, committed by her on the trial of the Rev. Henry John Hatch. The case was not concluded when the court rose.

A regiment of cuirassiers of 450 sabres had embarked at Ceuta for Cadiz. Some infantry corps had also departed in Spanish steamers to Valencia and Corunna. The French and other foreign steamers engaged during the war were being rapidly paid off. The troops in the Serralla camp were daily diminishing in number.

On Monday Dr. Edward Pich delivered a lecture in Willis' Rooms, London, on a new mnemonic theory. Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., occupied the chair.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the society was held last evening, in the Museum building, Trinity College.

The chair was taken by

The Rev. Professor HAUGHTON, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. Robert Henry Scott, M.A., hon. sec., and confirmed.

Maunsell Chambers, Esq., Merrion-terrace, was proposed and elected a member of the society; Wm. F. Kane, Esq., of Trinity College, was proposed and elected an associate for the years 1859 and 1860; Dr. Edward S. Clarke, of Rathmines, was proposed and admitted as a compounder at half-life composition.

The first paper read was one entitled "Geological Notes on the neighbourhood of Dungarvan," by Messrs. T. Cooke and W. B. Brownrigg.

The President said he thought the society should feel grateful to the Messrs. Cooke and Brownrigg for the paper just read. Many points of geological interest had been raised by it, which on another occasion would afford an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Kelly came forward to read a paper "On the Greywacke Rocks of Ireland;" but, owing to its extreme length and importance, the president suggested that the author should condense it as much as possible, so as to bring it within moderate bounds to suit the time allotted for the duration of the proceedings, but, while doing so, to bring out the prominent portions.

Mr. Kelly kindly consented to curtail his paper as far as it would permit. The following is a short abstract:—He said the Greywacke of Ireland was by no means easily recognised in its subdivisions. The general grey colour was very constant in the North in both slates and grits. In the South the grits were found to be mostly greenish or brown, and the slates green, grey, red, or purple. All those varieties of both kinds were frequently repeated, and the bands chiefly narrow—in fact, the greywacke rocks had no constant type. The Tyrone district had but few features in common with Galway, and the Kildare and Dublin differed from either. Wexford had a resemblance to the unexplored counties of Ulster; but, unlike Tyrone, Galway, or Dublin, and the Kerry and Cork district, in the detail of the beds, lithological character, and other particulars, it was very different from all or any of the other four. Were it not for the basal brownstone band, a table might be formed of seven or eight columns from those local groups. There would be corals in one column, gasteropods would prevail in one, brachiopods in two or three, with cephalopods and trilobites, but unfortunately for this scheme the brownstone band proved that the different varieties of rock and different groups of fossils all belonged to different localities in one fossiliferous zone, a few hundred feet in thickness, and were of one age. It was found, on examination of the table in the Silurian system, that scores of the fossils which were put into the upper zones there had since been found in lower zones in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland. This spoilt the system. Another table, with a similar list of fossils, was made, with columns also, not as zones of superposition, but as evidence to show the erroneous plan of the system. This evidence was collected from Professor Phillips' researches in South Wales; from Professor Sedgwick's, in North Wales and Cumberland; and from five districts of Ireland. If the author of the Silurian system had had the chance to study the Connemara rocks and fossils before the Silurian system was written, his table of fossils would have assumed another form. Connemara, where the bottom of the system was clearly visible, would never have suggested a division of the greywacke into seven zones. The name "Silurian" would, in Ireland, on the principle of nomenclature which he adopted, probably have been "Milesian." There was also another objection to a principle adopted in the table. The fossils of Dudley and of the Wenlock band were put into one column. In 1854 the Tyrone fossils were put into the Caradoc column, along with those of Kildare, Dublin, Waterford, and Wexford. Galway was put into the Llandovery rocks, and Kerry into the Wenlock zone. If the Galway fossils, according to the author's views, partook of a mixed character, it was he that mixed them. He made an artificial test by which he compared them, and he could not get them to fall in with his test, either as upper or lower Silurian fossils. The fossils of Ferriter's Cove, in Kerry, were put into the Wenlock column. This zone was high up in the system. There were 14,000 feet in thickness of grits and slates in Mount Eagle, lying conformably over the fossilliferous band at Dunquin, and this appeared to him (Mr. Kelly) a weighty reason for keeping it below. (Laughter.) The original Silurian country could not be made the equivalent of Ferriter's Cove, whatever conclusions might be drawn from a handful of fossils. The original Silurian district and the Tyrone district appeared to be geological equivalents. The so-called old red sandstone of Herefordshire overlay the Silurian rocks at Ludlow and Aymestry, conformably; the brownstone of Tyrone, the same kind of rock, overlay the fossiliferous rocks at Lisbellaw, and at Pomeroy, conformably. In both cases, the brown rocks were from 7,000 to 8,000 feet thick. If Ludlow were in the upper part of the greywacke, so was Lisbellaw. He (Mr. Kelly) knew that putting the Tyrone fossils in the upper part was contrary to all the laws of fossils hitherto made. He could not help that. He surveyed the Tyrone district, and took up hundreds of specimens from it; the author never saw it for years after his system was published. The geologists of the world, however, were deeply indebted to him, not for making the system of seven zones, nor for making the upper and lower divisions of his system, out of the materials he used, but for searching for fossils, and for figuring, engraving, describing, and publishing those he had found. This part of his labours was a lasting benefit to science; his example stimulated, and his publications assisted, men everywhere to pursue the subject. He devoted his talents and his time in the prime of life, and, above all, his fortune (for the money he spent upon it was his own), to the service of geology. It was an unpalatable task to point faults in the work of any one. In this case he (Mr. Kelly) had no doubt that the author himself would be the first to correct any error in his system, if he were convinced that such error existed; but it required a deal of hammering to drive an old idea out of the head of a geologist, and put a new one in its place. (A laugh.) He (Mr. Kelly) procured at Dudley 52 species of fossils upper Silurian; Professor Sedgwick got there 45, but of those, 13 were the same as he (Mr. Kelly) got, leaving 32 not found there before. Having proceeded at some further length into his subject, which was handled in a masterly manner,

The President said he was obliged to perform the ungracious office of informing the learned gentleman that time was up.

Mr. Kelly then concluded, and, after some discussion, the proceedings terminated.

A MISHAP ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—On Saturday morning last a dray was driven to the office of Adams' Express Company, Cherry-street, and a large dry-goods box rolled out upon the pavement. The box was addressed "Mrs. Margaret M. Thompson, care of Levin Coffin, Cincinnati, Ohio." The driver stated that he was ordered to deliver it to the agent of the company, and request him to have it forwarded as addressed without delay. He then collected the drayage, and informed the agent that the person sending it would call round, pay carriage, and get a receipt. The weight of the box was 265lb. The driver of the dray—or of the horse attached to the dray—then very innocently remarked, "Master, dat's de curiossest box I ever saw; for every time I roll it over the heavy side come down." The agent thought it a curious box too; but time was pressing, and he sent it down to the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, whence it departed on the first train. What could it contain? What had Mrs. Thompson been getting in Nashville? Who could she be? And who was Mr. Coffin? The swift-winged express did not wait to ask these questions. It bore the curious box along to its destination, and in due time landed it at Louisville. Here it was hastened over to Jeffersonville and hurried on to Seymour. At Seymour another change of cars was necessary, and, as the box was hastily rolled from the Jeffersonville to the Cincinnatti and St. Louis train, the top accidentaly came off, and out popped—what? For the life of you you couldn't guess. A startled crowd gathered around to see, and to their surprise, it turned out to be a full-grown negro man. Here was a discovery in which there was something of the serious and a little more of the ludicrous. The negro perspired hugely—his eyes rolled up and down like one nearing the gate of the bereafter—but the fresh air soon revived him. In changing the box from the Louisville to the Jeffer sonville cars it had been turned up so that he was head downward, and thus he made the trip from Jeffersonville to Seymour, nearly 50 miles. But for the mishap at Seymour in a few hours he might have been delivered in Cincinnati, probably to have been buried—probably to take a further trip on the underground railroad Canadaward. The negro was taken back to Louisville. He belongs to Mr. Newton M'Clure, of this city, and was shipped by a free negro named Nathan James. Whether James had any accomplices or not we are not informed. The matter will be thoroughly sifted; and we suspect some agent of the negro stealers will be found to have had a hand in it.—"Nashville (Tenn.) Patriot."

TRAVERS COLLEGE, WINDSOR.—A vacancy has occurred in this excellent foundation for naval officers by the death of the governor, Lieutenant Charles Okes, on Monday last. The appointment rests with her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Okes was made lieutenant in 1807, and declined the rank of commander in order to retain his appointment as a Naval Knight, which be obtained in 1830; and, in 1846, upon the death of Lieutenant Carter, he was elected governor of the college. Lieutenant Okes was universally esteemed by his brother-knights, and had highly distinguished himself in the service. He will be buried in the catacombs of the Chapel Royal of St. George on Saturday next. Lieutenant Richard Francis Jewers is now governor.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, petitions were presented by Captain W. Stackpoole, from the surgeons and other officers of the County Clare Infirmary, against the Poor Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, ETC. (IRELAND).

Lord NAAS moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the uniform registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland. He said that the good effects of the system of registration which had been established in England since 1836 were now fully appreciated, and the noble lord opposite, who introduced the bill in that year, was asked whether it was intended to extend its provisions to Ireland. The noble lord said he was aware of the great importance of the inquiry, but he would rather wait and see what the effect of the English bill would be before he proposed to extend its provisions to Ireland. That was now so many years ago, that he (Lord Naas) hoped he might bespeak the favourable consideration of the noble lord for the present measure. In Ireland the want of a system of registration had been daily felt. For sanitary and medical purposes it had become almost indispensable; and was of no less importance in all questions relating to property. The opinions of Mr. Armstrong, as cited in the Registrar-General's report; of Mr. Howell, the inspector of factories; and, finally, of Dr. Farr, who had considered this subject probably more than any man in England, were unanimous as to the importance of registration in Ireland. At the International Statistical Congress, held at Paris in 1855, the very highest authorities expressed their opinions strongly as to the want of such a system. Its absence indeed seemed incomprehensible to some foreign gentleman, who thought it must be in consequence of some unconquerable antipathy which England felt towards Ireland, whilst others had gone so far as to consider it another proof of extreme oppression exercised by one country over the other, and that it was not allowed for fear of making the Irish believe they were of much more importance than they really were. Of all the nations of Europe there were only five not possessed of this statistical information—Spain, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, and Ireland—and of these the first four were certainly not the most civilised, or most celebrated for progress of any kind whatever. The want was the more remarkable, as in Ireland they had the most complete system of statistics upon every other subject of any nation in the world. There was, first, the ordnance survey, then a property valuation giving the value and size of almost every tenement in the country, there were agricultural statistics furnished yearly, and criminal and police law statistics, conducted in the best and most accurate manner; and it really only required a system of returns of births, marriages, and deaths, to make the information complete. The means by which he proposed to carry out this system of registration were less expensive and more simple than the method employed in England. In Ireland the only registration at present was with respect to Protestant marriages celebrated by ministers of the Established Church, or of the Protestant Dissenters. He proposed to extend the registration to those celebrated by the Roman Catholic clergy. The births and deaths he proposed to take in a different way from the marriages. As to births and deaths, he availed himself of the present registration districts, and proposed to make the present registrars of marriages the registrars for the district. Then the Lord Lieutenant was to have power to appoint the chief constable at each station of the constabulary an assistant registrar. Thus they would have 1,700 assistant registrars scattered over the whole country, there being about that number of constabulary stations in Ireland. The registrar-general would submit proper books to these constables, along with proper rules for filling them up. It was not proposed that these constables should keep any papers of importance, but that they should forward them at intervals to the registrar of the district, who should take transcripts of them, and furnish the original documents to the registrar-general. As to marriages, the registrar-general was to furnish the officiating clergymen with the necessary documents for affording this information. These would all be filled up in detail by the clergyman, who was to retain them in blank until they were filled up, and when that was done in duplicate, then one of the copies was to be sent to the registrar-general, the other to be retained in the clergyman's hands. Beyond that it was proposed that the registrar-general should furnish every quarter certified copies of the necessary statistical information for the year, and that he should publish in the usual way the information which he had thus received. Then, as to the payments: he proposed that every assistant-registrar, that is to say, the constable should receive for every birth registered by him 6d.; the registrar for every transcript he made, 1d.; for every entry of marriage sent to the registrar-general, 2d. Every clergyman authorised to register marriages for so doing was to receive for each the sum of 1s. These and other small fees would be defrayed to the extent of about £9,000 a year out of the consolidated fund, and to about an equal extent out of the local rates; the whole expense being under £20,000 a year. These were the main provisions of the bill. There were also clauses providing for the registration of persons born at sea, and an important clause enabling persons already married, and where marriages were not properly registered, to become registered. He should be most happy to receive any suggestion that might be made for the improvement of this bill; but, at any rate, he ventured to hope that the session would not pass without some such enactment passing into law.

Mr. CARDWELL said he was extremely glad to find that the noble lord took the same interest in this question which he did when he was in office. The noble lord had the honour of being the first person who had proposed to remedy this great want as regarded Ireland, and which was so necessary a supplement to the decennial census. He (Mr. Cardwell) entirely concurred in the great importance of this proposal, and was extremely glad the noble lord had come forward with this bill. He certainly hoped a measure on the subject would be passed before the close of the present session of Parliament. The question of registration had occupied great attention in Ireland, and two plans had been considered and carefully prepared. One was that of the noble lord, which he proposed to carry out with the aid of the constabulary. The other was more analogous to that adopted in England and Scotland, which was carried out through the agency of clerks of unions, the registrars of districts, and medical officers. Ireland, among other advantages, possessed a more complete system of medical relief than any other country in the world. There were 700 dispensary districts in Ireland, supplied by at least 1,600 medical officers. It was a general question whether it would not be more expedient that information which was most desirable for scientific purposes should be collected by persons naturally possessed of more scientific information than others. Accordingly the second plan prepared under the sanction of the registrar-general himself proposed that the districts of unions should be registration districts, and that information should be collected by the medical officers in each of these dispensary districts. These persons possessed great means of acquiring information as to the number of births and deaths in the country, owing to their professional knowledge on the subject. As to marriages, both of Protestants and Roman Catholics, it was very probable that a plan similar to that of the noble lord would have to be proposed. But, with regard to the births and deaths, there were some reasons why that admirable force, the constabulary, should not be employed in the matter. They were, no doubt, extremely well suited for an occasional inquiry like that of the decennial census, but not to collect information which arose "de die in diem." One reason was, that the head constable was frequently changed, and did not long remain in the same part of the country; another, that the feeling of the people might possibly be averse to having all information respecting their family concerns in the hands of the police; and, thirdly, in times of popular excitement, large bodies of the force might be concentrated in certain districts, and consequently withdrawn from others. In either case, however, the funds must partially be met by local taxation; and if the same proportion were maintained as was observed in Great Britain, the larger amount must fall on the local funds. He (Mr. Cardwell) would therefore beg to give notice that the course he intended to adopt was, within a week, to lay on the table a bill which was already prepared, and which the pressure of public business alone had hitherto prevented him from introducing, based entirely on the plan of local management. To this bill he hoped to be able to call the attention of the House. The House would then have two measures before it. He should studiously endeavour to ascertain the feeling of the House on the question, and whichever of the two bills seemed to meet with most favour from the House should receive his support. He entirely agreed in the expression of the hope that one or other of the bills might be passed before the expiration of the session.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSION.—The 11th anniversary meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, in St. James'-hall, London—Mr. J. C. Colquhoun in the chair. The report, after referring to the operations carried on at the various mission stations as progressing favourably, and after adverting to the opposing influences of Roman Catholicism, continued to relate that the means at present at the disposal of the committee did not justify them in extending their missionary districts. The general income for the past year has exceeded that of the previous year by £1,755, and the contributions to the reserve fund have also exceeded those of the previous year by £334, making an aggregate increase of £2,089. The balance in hand at the close of the previous year was £1,818; the receipts from Great Britain during the past year were £22,957; from Ireland, £4,650; and from foreign parts, £127; making a total income for the year of £27,785. The total expenditure during the year has reached £27,674; leaving in hand £1,880. The balance in the hands of the trustees of the reserve fund is £845. A particular examination of the increase of funds affords ground of increased satisfaction in several respects. The portion that has been derived from the society's associations and collections in England, which form the most reliable source of its income, is £1,327, thus justifying the expectation expressed in the foregoing report. The increase of the contributions of Ireland has also been £510, and the only source in which any decrease has occurred has been the foreign receipts. The staff of agency at the close of 1859 was as follows:—30 ordained missionaries, 152 lay agents and Scripture-readers, 60 schoolmasters, 63 schoolmistresses, 236 Irish and English teachers, making a total of 541 agents employed by the committee; in addition to which there are 19 employed by local committees. The Bishop of Sierra Leone, in moving the adoption of the report, gave an interesting and graphic account of a visit which he had made to the scenes of the society's operations in Ireland. Other speakers succeeded him in addressing the meeting, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The following return has just been made from the gaol of Newgate, London, showing the number of prisoners tried during the year 1859, distinguishing those tried before her Majesty's judges, also those tried before the Recorder and other corporate judges; also showing the number of prisoners tried for offences committed within the city of London, and those committed within the county of Middlesex and other districts within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for the same year:—Number of prisoners tried before her Majesty's judges, 173; number of prisoners tried before the Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Commissioners, 966; total, 1,139; London prisoners, 300; Middlesex prisoners, 839; total, 1,139.

ITALY.

MILAN, MAY 5.—The 3rd of May brings with it, in Milan, the recurrence of a solemn festival, commemorative of no less an event than the discovery of the Holy Cross, which, by a reprehensible negligence on the part of the faithful, was suffered to lie unheeded on Mount Calvary for upwards of 320 years, until it was happily found by St. Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine. Among the privileges enjoyed by our city is that of possessing one of the nails forming part of this interesting relic. This sacred object has been for many centuries preserved with peculiar veneration among the treasures of the cathedral, in which it is annually exposed to view for the adoration of true believers. On each return of this hallowed observance, the Duomo, profusely decorated with rich drapery, displays within, in dazzling rows, its costly stores of consecrated ornaments. Every window or balcony fronting the public square, or in the adjoining streets, is adorned with many-coloured flags and tapestry. At an early hour the bronzed and ruddy villagers, male and female, old and young, in holiday trim and with prodigious umbrellas of decided prismatic tints, are flocking through the city gates on every side, or jostling their way up the steps of the metropolitan church, eager to feast their eyes upon the glittering treasures, and to prostrate their bodies before the Sacred Nail. Marietta brings with her her necklace of coloured stones, her betrothal ring, or her brass medallion of the Virgin or of St. Carlo; Piero, rather, perhaps, from gallantry than from conviction, accompanies her with his silver tobacco-box or his capacious ancestral timepiece. Each has some trifling gewgaw which, if once brought in contact with the precious relic, will become an amulet of inestimable efficacy against the machinations of the evil eye. After the conclusion of the service a priest remains within the precinct of the altar, charged with the duty of collecting these objects from the kneeling crowd, in order to attach them one by one to the miraculous instrument, and then return them to their several owners. Meanwhile the tinkling money-bags, suspended at the extremity of long poles, with which the Church as it were fishes for the contributions of the faithful, thrusting them into the midst of the throng, and importunatingly shaking them beneath the noses of the worshippers, serve to enforce the salutary moral that Heaven's gifts are not bestowed for nothing. Judging from the number of articles of every imaginable description and variety which are annually endowed with supernatural efficacy, one might certainly be excused for thinking that nothing more remained to be done, and that the whole of Lombardy must have already been effectually guaranteed against the works of darkness; unless, indeed, the miraculous quality, like silver-plating, be apt to rub off in time, and so require a periodical renewal.

After devoutly praying that San Chiodo will divinely vouchsafe to enter into their bosoms, and into those of all their kindred, with perhaps a few urgent petitions, in an under key, with reference to the lottery numbers at the next extraction, the simple folks make way for another batch of aspirants, and issue forth into the open air in order to spend the rest of the day in patrolling the streets closely linked arm in arm for fear of losing each other in the unwonted throng, in staring at the magnificent display in the shop windows, and in visiting the sights of the capital. Outside the cathedral there is quite a market of amulets consecrated on speculation, in the neighbourhood of which sacred wares the vendors of such purely secular articles as braces, gingerbread, children's toys, household implements, and cheap literature have established their stalls. At the door of the church little books are offered for sale, purporting to be the history of the Sacred Nail, and of the other relics preserved in the cathedral.—"Morning Herald" Correspondent.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before the Assistant Barrister.)

Joseph Lucas, 26, described as a clerk, but who was stated to be a commissioned officer in the army, was indicted for stealing a portmanteau and other articles, the property of Henry John Wilkinson.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Mr. Wakeling, was for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended. The prosecution really was by the Great Northern Railway Company.

The prosecutor was Captain Wilkinson, of the 9th Regiment of Foot, and it appeared that he came to London from the north on the 31st of January by the Great Northern Railway. On arriving at King's-cross he missed a portmanteau, which he had seen safe on the rail at Darlington, with other portions of his luggage, the value of which, with what it contained, was over £50. The portmanteau (produced) was the one he lost. It was returned to him about a month after the theft, and several articles (produced) formed part of the contents. The prisoner, on the night of the robbery, took up his abode at the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, and had with him the portmanteau in question. After staying there some days he was missed, and the portmanteau, which he left behind, was ultimately given up to Mr. Williams, police superintendent of the Great Northern Railway. The prisoner pawned many of the articles taken out of the portmanteau, and he was taken into custody on the 26th of April, through the instrumentality of an assistant of Mr. Attenborough's, 19, Piccadilly, with whom he had pledged some of the things, on his offering another pledge. A cab driver, named Peter Hughes, proved that on the night of the 31st January, on the arrival of the train from the north at King's-cross, he took the prisoner, who had with him the portmanteau produced, which was placed on the cab by one of the porters, to the Tavistock Hotel, and a young woman, between whom and the prisoner there had been an intimate connexion, proved that he had given her furs, which were part of the contents of the portmanteau. The prisoner, when before the magistrate, said, "I received the portmanteau the night it was stolen without knowing it had been so taken, for the purpose of disposing of its contents. My connexion with the person from whom I received that portmanteau has since become of such a nature that I must allow the law to take its course without giving any information as to the person from whom I did receive it."

The Prisoner, in his defence, said—My lord, the unusual course adopted by me in declining all legal assistance must, I have no doubt, appear strangely inconsistent with the statement I made at the police court, and to which I now solemnly adhere—namely, that in the unfortunate transaction for which I am here to-day I was but an agent, without guilty knowledge or intent. I am, therefore, constrained to trespass for a few moments upon the time of the court with a view partly of explaining to some extent this strange conduct, and partly for the purpose of making a few general observations upon the part I have performed in this painful business. Against the evidence that has been brought forward I have no objection to urge: it proves beyond all doubt or question the possession and disposal by me of the lost property—points, my lord, which I have never disputed. I acknowledge having received the portmanteau upon the platform of the Great Northern Railway, disposing of a portion of its contents, and receiving for my own use a few trifling articles that have been accounted for in the evidence; and for the purpose of furthering a private object I agreed to remain some days at the Tavistock Hotel, provided my expenses were paid by those for whom I acted—my own means not enabling me to bear any unusual expenses. In pursuance of that agreement, upon my leaving the hotel I wrote to its proprietors to state that my bill would be settled by a friend. Such, my lord, being the case, it will naturally be asked why I, the innocent agent, would not consent to prove myself so by at once denouncing the principals, and permitting the law to deal with them as well as with me according to our deserts. I am painfully aware that such would be the course most consistent with reason, with innocence, with my own antecedents, with that duty which I owe to my unhappy family and to society, and that any other course will be assumed to have its origin either in insanity or guilt. Fully appreciating this reasoning, and knowing that the course I have adopted must, without something approaching to a miraculous interposition, end in my own ruin, why do I persevere in it? I can only reply my lord, that in adopting what would appear the honest and straightforward course I should be incurring greater moral guilt than if I had really committed the crime with which I am charged. It would answer no purpose, your lordship, even were I at liberty to do so, to detail the history of my connection with those for whom I fear I must suffer. Suffice it to say, then, that the compact by which I am bound originated in no tie of guilt, though it has terminated in undoubted crime on one side, and its most fearful consequences upon the other. It is my intention, as soon as my fate is decided, to furnish such information as may at least lead to the recovery of property which I have now at least reason to suspect has been unlawfully acquired. And though, my lord, it is to me forbidden to give to justice the actual perpetrators of the crime for which I am here, I have but little doubt that before the expiration of the punishment which I fear the law must award to me, their career shall have been closed, and the secret of my apparently strange conduct be made clear.

The Assistant Judge then summed up the evidence and said, irrespectively of the non-denial of the fact by the prisoner, it would be hard to come to any other conclusion than that, upon the case as proved and not disputed, the prisoner was guilty of the charge.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Mr. Cooper said Inspector Williams, of the Great Northern Police, had on the previous evening succeeded in discovering the prisoner's lodgings, where he found a great quantity of property, value between £100 and £200, the produce of railway robberies, and it might be necessary for time to be given for further inquiry, as other indictments would be preferred. No doubt an extensive system of plunder had been discovered.

The Assistant Judge said that was not only a reasonable, but a very proper course to adopt, and the sentence would be deferred until the next session.

A despatch from Rome, transmitted by way of Marseilles, makes the singular statement that 1,000 Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona, in order to join the Papal army, but does not explain how they were enlisted in Ireland, or how and why they found their way to Trieste.

Sporting.

HOWTH AND BALDOYLE RACES—SECOND DAY.

Stewards—Marquis of Drogheda and Earl of Howth. Mr. J. R. Hunter, Secretary.

The attendance, though not quite so numerous as the first day, was very fair, and the racing first-rate. The contest for the elegant piece of plate presented by our late Lord Lieutenant was of a most exciting nature, and until Botheration's number was hoisted, it was a doubtful point whether he or Lovebird was the winner. The day was most propitious, the late rain laying the dust and taking the bone out of the course. The following is a return of the running:—

Scramble Plate of £25, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each; half-a-mile; the winner to be sold for £75.

Mr. Cockin's b f Creeper, by Prime Minister, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (W. White) ... 1
Mr. Irwin's Music, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Lynch) ... 2
Marquis of Conyngham's George, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb (Dunne) 3

Not placed—Mario, 4 years, 8st 12lb (Murphy); Fairy, 8 years, 7st 10lb (E. Harrison).

Betting—6 to 4 against Creeper; 7 to 4 against Music.

The jockeys being anxious to get a good start in this half-mile spurt caused two or three failures. When they did get off, Creeper was seen in the van, which position she maintained throughout, winning by 2 lengths.

Curraghmore Cup, with £100 added by the Earl of Howth; one mile and a quarter.

Mr. Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb (Lynch) ... 1
Col. Leslie's Bamborough, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb (Murphy) ... 2
Mr. W. Kirkpatrick's Terror, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (D. Wynne) ... 3

Not placed—Gracchus, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Jas. Fordham); Nuncio, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb (Woodhouse); Toggery, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb (Oaklands).

Betting—2 to 1 against Garibaldi; 5 to 2 against Toggery; 9 to 1 bar two.

The light weight Toggery cut out the work at a rattling pace, but on rounding the turn into the straight run home, he was passed by Garibaldi, Bamborough, and Terror; a pretty race home between the three, ending in favour of Mr. Irwin's colt by a length. Time—2 minutes 20 seconds.

Tyro Stakes—A Sweepstakes of 4 sovs each, with £25 added; half a mile for two year olds; colts, 8st; fillies, 7st 10lb. The winner to be sold for £75; if for £50, allowed 7lbs; for £25, 14lbs.

Captain Simpson's b f Little Cob, by Sugar Plum, 7st 3lb (Dunne) ... 1
Earl of Howth's ch c Schoolmaster, 8st (Orde) ... 2

Not placed—Little Tony, 6st 10lb (Taylor); Warrior, 7st (Moran); Fluster, 7st 5lb (Oaklands); Vampire, 6st 7lb (Woodhouse).

Betting—7 to 4 agst Little Cob; 5 to 2 agst Schoolmaster.

Severely contested, and won by half a neck. No advance on the price.

Eglinton Cup—A piece of plate, value £100, presented by the Earl of Eglinton, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Weight for age, with selling allowances. Two miles and a quarter.

Earl of Howth's br c Botheration, by Mickey Free, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb (Lynch) ... 1
Captain Beresford's b f Lovebird, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb (Woodhouse) ... 2

The following started, but were not placed:—Ulsterman, 6st 6lb (Gannon); Brother to Remedy, 7st 4lb (Pritchard); Honesty, 7st 7lb (Moran); Theodore, 6st 2lb (D. Wynne, jun.); Vigo, 7st 10lb (E. Harrison); Coroner, 8st 12lb (Murphy); Arab Maid, 8st 6lb (J. Doyle); Frank, 8st (D. Doyle).

Betting even, and 5 to 4 on Vigo; 5 to 2 agst Botheration 4 to 1 agst Lovebird.

The running was made by Theodore for the first half-mile, with Vigo, Brother to Remedy, and Honesty next. Soon after passing the stand the second round, Brother to Remedy fell back and was out of the race, and the Coroner went to the fore, but at the turn, Lovebird, Botheration, and Vigo passed him. Opposite the lower stand, Lovebird was a length and a half in advance of the others, but shut up when Woodhouse called on her for the final struggle, Lynch just landing Botheration a winner by a short head. Vigo was a good third.

Selling Corinthians of £25, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, p p. Weight for age, with selling allowances. To be ridden by gentlemen qualified for the Corinthians. Jockeys admitted, carrying 6lbs extra.

Mr. Irwin's ch c Valentine, by The Marquis, £30, 9s t, including 6lbs extra (Lynch) ... 1
Mr. H. Leeson's Africa, 10st (Mr. Thomas) ... 2

Not placed—Caliph, 12st 2lb (W. White); Oneiza, 9st (Conolly); Eleanor, 10st 3lb (Mr. Newcomen); Scotia, 10st 2lb (Mr. St. John); Napoleon, 10st 2lb (D. Meany).

Betting—6 to 4 agst Caliph; 3 to 1 agst Valentine.

Won by a length.

The *Espero* states that the Pope's new Minister of War, Mgr. de Merode, has begun by introducing reforms in the mode of conducting the business of his department. It appears that, when the new Minister made his first appearance at the Ministry, he found the doors and windows closed, and all the clerks absent. Mgr. de Merode sent for them in the course of the day, and said:—"Gentlemen, I rise every morning at five o'clock, I say mass at six, I breakfast at seven; I shall always be at the Ministry at eight, and will make a note, on the first occasion, of those I find absent. If the same thing occurs a second time, you will receive a caution, and the third time you will be dismissed."

MADE MAD BY DEVOTION.—Another lunatic, a female, presented herself on Saturday at the Tuileries. Addressing herself to the concierge of the gate de l'Echelle, she said that she was the daughter of the Duchess de Berri, and that she wished to see the Emperor, in order that, in imitation of the Count de Montemolin in Spain, she might abdicate her rights and recognise Louis Napoleon as Emperor of the French. "For so doing," she said, "I ask nothing more than a few millions, rank at court immediately after the Princess and Princesses of the Imperial family, and a palace to live in." The poor woman was of course arrested; she turned out to be a dressmaker, who had lost her wits by excessive devotion. She was sent to an asylum.

ISLE OF MAN.—Port Erin will soon present an improved appearance. The large hotel built by Mr. Milner, of Liverpool, is nearly finished. Mr. Milner has also subscribed handsomely towards the erection of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, which will be finished in June. If to these buildings be added some twenty neat cottages for the fishermen who reside here and their families, the village will be so much the more inviting to strangers to take up their abode there for a few months in the summer.—*Manx Sun.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A JAIL WARDER.—The following advertisement appeared in a London contemporary:—"Church Singing—Wanted, immediately, in a county prison, one male and one female warder, competent to take their parts in the choir of the gaol as tenor and alto or second treble singers. None need apply who are not proficient in church singing, or whose characters will not bear the strictest investigation. The female officer must be a single woman.—Apply by letter, post paid, to S. P. V. Z., General Post Office, London."

ENFIELD FACTORY.—A return shows that the total amount expended from April 18, 1850, to March 3, 1860, at Enfield Factory, was £215, 577. The number of musket rifles, of the pattern 1853, made by machinery was 87,405.

It is announced that the King of Naples has instructed his envoy in Piedmont to ask for explanations touching the despatch of Sardinian men-of-war to the Sicilian coast.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, all wool will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. RICHARD ALLEN, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MESSRS. C. and J. DAY, may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease, acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.

Fee—Ten Shillings.

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Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street) Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Foreign Intelligence.

AUSTRIA AND NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna on the 5th of May, says :—

"Within the last few hours a most important piece of news has come to my knowledge. The King of Naples is alarmed, and, being very anxious for the future, he has applied to the Northern Courts for their counsel, and probably for their moral support. The Austrian Government is likely to advise his Majesty to begin his reforms by breaking the arbitrary power of the police, and by enforcing the law of the land, but such counsel would hardly be of avail, as the feeble monarch is completely in the hands of the designing persons who are around him. The Queen Theresa, who is in uninterrupted correspondence with her relatives at this Court, is believed to be the principal supporter of the present system. That she is the protector of the Jesuit party in the kingdom of Naples is a fact that admits of no denial. The Austrian telegraph brings but little private news from Sicily, but still it is known here that the Neapolitan troops have committed fearful atrocities in that island. The *Augsburgh Gazette* has received a letter of the 21st of April from Palermo, which contains information which may possibly be new to your readers. The insurgents at Carini occupied an entrenched position, but they were obliged to quit it on the 18th ult., after a fight which lasted but two hours. The detachment which forced the position was composed of four companies of troops of the line and two companies of Chasseurs. The little town of Carini was taken at the point of the bayonet, but the troops suffered a heavy loss, as the insurgents at first fired on them from the windows and roofs of the houses. It must be concluded that the revolutionary party was still in force on the 20th of April, as flying columns were sent out on that day from Montreale, Rocca di Falco, and Carini. Shortly before M. Riso, jun., died of his wounds, on the 14th ultimo, he made confessions which seriously compromised the nobles who had been arrested in the Palace Monteleone. He acknowledged that he and his father had been at the head of a revolutionary committee ever since the year 1849, and that they had recently received from a committee of nobles—among whom were Messrs. Monteleone, Lanza, Giardinello, and Niscemi—3,000 'ounces' in small coins, with which the volunteers were to be paid. The person who manufactured the hand grenades used by the insurgents in Palermo was an ironfounder from Geneva, but he managed to escape before the Neapolitan authorities called to pay their respects to him. The information contained in the Vienna papers, relative to the state of things in Naples, is not worth repeating, but I learn from an unexceptionable source that the people are ripe for mischief in various parts of the kingdom.

GUIANA.

Letters from Cayenne contain news from French Guiana to the 31st of March. Some excitement had been created among the planters there by an account received from Paris announcing the formation of a great financial company, having Guiana for its object, and of which the execution is being completed without the inhabitants being consulted. The planters in Guiana feel convinced, nevertheless, that the Emperor Napoleon will not sanction any company without having first ascertained that the general interests of the colony will not suffer from its operations. The local government had refused the permission demanded by some operatives to form a benefit society. It appears strange that associations protected by public functionaries in France should be forbidden by the administration in Guiana. Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, the attention of the public at Cayenne had been directed to the commercial regime existing in the colony. In some respects the system in force is liberal, as a great many articles of foreign manufacture are admitted on the payment of a trifling duty *ad valorem*. But in other respects the some regime embraces some extraordinary regulations. For instance, the importation of all colonial produce from the other French colonies into Guiana is forbidden. Thus neither Martinique or Guadaloupe can send either sugar, coffee, cotton, rum, or dyestuffs to Guiana, and the abovenamed colonies are forbidden to receive similar produce from Cayenne. Spiced tafia from Guiana is in great request among the inhabitants of the French West India islands ; but it is only by the permission of the Customhouse officers that they are allowed to receive a few chests at long intervals. The production of coffee at Cayenne is far from being sufficient to supply the local consumption, and nevertheless the inhabitants are not permitted to obtain any from St. Pierre or Basse Terre. When the local authorities require colonial produce for the public service they purchase it at the Dutch settlement of Surinam, and import it free of duty into Guiana. They follow the same course when the price of tafia is too dear at Cayenne.

INDIA.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night,

The Marquis of Clanricarde stated that he had received a note from the Secretary of State for India, informing him that some of the papers relating to the state of affairs between the planters and the ryots of Bengal had just reached his office, and that the remaining portion would arrive by the in-coming Calcutta mail, and suggesting that the motion of which notice had been given for to-night should be postponed. The noble marquis announced that he should put off his notice until Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The Earl of Ellenborough said the state of things in India was of the gravest character. There were an agricultural insurrection and a Coercion Act, and the Government of Madras was at direct and open variance with the supreme Government. Under these circumstances he regretted that it should be necessary for the noble marquis to postpone his motion.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, of the 1st inst., says :—

"The Government has abandoned the idea of finding work for the unemployed. The number who demanded employment was increasing every day in an enormous proportion, and, as the Government could not admit them all, complaints were heard, and subsequently violence was used. Those who had been admitted refused to work any longer, and it was disgusting to see 20 lazy fellows losing their time over an excavation which an industrious man would have accomplished in one day. The Government has dismissed them all, and thus realised a saving of £400 a day. The Holy Father has commanded the construction of several houses near St. Clement, and in the old suburbs, in order to give lodgings to a number of poor families. General Lamoriciere caused a commissary-general to be arrested at Pesaro, and he does not appear to be perfectly satisfied with the Swiss officers. His familiarity with the private soldiers has created quite an enthusiastic feeling among them. The General has procured an apartment in the Torlonia Palace, near the Vatican, and near the Castle of St. Angelo. One of Prince Odescalchi's sons has resigned his commission in the Austrian service, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant of Cuirassiers, to enter the Papal service. The son of the Prince de Ligne has likewise entered the Pope's army. The French Government has presented two pieces of cannon and a large quantity of ammunition to the Papal army. General de Lamoriciere proposes to have several pieces of rifled cannon cast under the direction of French engineer officers. The exhibition of the works of the students in the French Imperial Academy was opened on Sunday last, in the Villa Medicis. The articles exhibited have in general much merit. Some works lately published in Paris by Louis Michel de Figanieres and Patrice Larroque have been condemned by a decree of the Congregation of the Index, dated the 27th of April last."—Correspondent of the *Times*.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Sir S. Northcote asked the Secretary of State for War whether any additional number of troops had been sent to or placed under orders for China beyond the number stated in this House by the Secretary of State for India on the 24th day of February last ; what was the amount of the addition, if any ; and whether it had been made by the despatch of troops from India or from this country. Also, what arrangements had been made for the wives and families of the troops despatched from India to China ; and whether, in consequence of any addition that might have been made to the number of troops, it would be necessary for the Government to apply to Parliament in the present session for an additional vote of credit on account of the Chinese expedition.

Mr. S. Herbert said, in answer to the question of the hon. baronet, he had better say first what was the amount of force stated by his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India on the 24th of February last as being about to be despatched to China from India. There were five regiments of European Infantry, and probably two additional British regiments, amounting in the whole to 7,484 men, the five regiments including 5,500 men, and the two additional regiments 1,984 men. He said there would also be five regiments of Irregular Native Infantry, consisting of about 4,000 men ; one regiment of Native Cavalry, of 400 men ; and two companies of Madras Sappers, amounting together to 200 men ; making in all 4,600. So that the British force, consisting of 7,484, and the native force 4,600, would make a total of 12,084. But his right hon. friend did not mention, owing to the form in which the question was put to him, what he (Mr. S. Herbert) would now state—namely, that there were likewise going to India four battalions of Royal Artillery, consisting of 814 men ; one company of Royal Engineers, of 124 men ; and two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, of 328 men ; making a total of 1,266. These, added to the former sum, made an aggregate of 13,350 men. One regiment, however, of the native forces, they had heard by the last mail, had been stopped ; and it was possible that other regiments had been stopped. Only the day before yesterday they heard that one regiment had been detained in consequence of receiving counter orders. He would add now the numbers of the troops which had been despatched from England ; they consisted of one battalion of the Military Train, 289 men ; two battalions of Royal Artillery (Armstrong guns), 444 ; the 2nd Regiment of Foot, from the Cape, 845 ; together, 1,578. That, added to the totals stated before made 14,928. From that must be deducted for over-estimate of the forces already stated about 1,000 men, making the whole of the available force about 14,000 in round numbers, irrespective, of course, of the garrison at Hongkong. With respect to the wives and children of those regiments which had been despatched to China from India, the moment the Government here heard that the India Government contemplated sending them to England, the Government at home telegraphed to India, desiring the Government to keep there all the wives and children of the regiments despatched from India to China until further orders. With reference to the question of additional forces for China, it would be impossible to foresee what would be the course of future events ; but if it should be such as to lead to a commencement of hostilities, and to a protraction of operations, then certainly due notice would be given to the House of any motion that might become necessary to meet that state of things. (Hear, hear.)

HUNGARY.

A letter from Pesth, of the 2nd, says :—

"The Protestants of the Helvetic confession beyond the Theiss continued, during several days, their conference at Debreczin in spite of the interdiction of the authorities and of a summons from the Imperial commissioner to disperse. They, moreover, in the course of their meeting, appointed a permanent committee to conduct the ecclesiastical affairs of the district. In consequence of these acts, the Government caused a prosecution of the curator, the lay president, and the secretary of the meeting, Count Degenfeld de Schomberg, M. de Balogh, and M. de Daroczi, to take place before the Supreme Court of Szabolco ; but when the gentlemen were called on for their defence, the Count said, 'Our defence is inscribed in the public law and in the compacts sealed with the blood of our forefathers and your fellow-religionists. You, gentlemen, have received orders to condemn us for the legitimate exercise of our rights to regulate our ecclesiastic and scholastic affairs ourselves. We await our condemnation, for there is no use in our making a defence.' This courageous declaration disconcerted the court so much that it scarcely knew what to do. It, however, delivered a judgment declaring that the accused were bound to defend themselves ; after which it adjourned the matter indefinitely. The Tribunal is, no doubt, awaiting orders from Vienna."

A letter from Marseilles of the 5th inst. announces the departure for Constantinople of the Marquis de Lavalette and suite. The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France had produced an excellent effect in the south of France. Fine wines are rising daily in price. Large quantities of hermitage had been purchased for the London market, and the wine growers in the valley of the Rhone are planting additional vineyards. Mulberry trees, which had ceased to produce food for silkworms, have been taken up, and vines planted in their place. The Spanish Government had sent back to Marseilles several of the steamers chartered for the conveyance of troops and stores to Morocco. Among the number is the magnificent Transatlantic steamer, Torino of Genoa. In consequence of the large sums allocated by the French Government for the improvements of the seaports of France, the works being constructed at Marseilles are being pushed forward with the greatest despatch. The quay of the Joliette is being raised more than three feet. The Paris and Lyons Railway Company are constructing a station-house between the ports of the Joliette and Napoleon on an extensive scale. The splendid steamer Guianne, intended for the Brazil mail service, had sailed from Marseilles for Bordeaux.

BERLIN, MAY 5.—It is rumoured here in Court circles that a double matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the princely House of Hohenzollern and the Royal House of Portugal. The current report is that the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, now aged 25, is to be married to the younger sister of the King of Portugal, Donna Antonia, born in 1845, and that the King of Portugal will marry the younger daughter of the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Princess Marie, also born in 1845. It will be remembered that his Majesty was previously married to the sister of this Princess, the Princess Stephanie, who died under very melancholy circumstances last year.

A Paris letter, in a Rouen journal, says :—"The Emperor is, it is well known, the author of an important work on gunnery, entitled '*Le Passe et l'Avenir de l'Artillerie*.' This work was begun in Switzerland, and the first volume appeared during the Emperor's captivity at Ham. Since his accession to the throne it has been continued under his immediate direction by Colonel Fave, of the artillery, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp. The second volume has already appeared ; the third and fourth will shortly be published by Dumaine, the military bookseller. The contract signed at Ham between the author and the publisher contains a clause, insisted on by the author, to the effect that the publication should only be interrupted in case of *force majeure* (circumstances over which neither party has any control). Some months after his election to the presidentship, Napoleon III. thought of continuing his work, which had been interrupted for several years, and the first remark that he made to his publisher was :—'You know there has been a case of *force majeure* ;' and he added, with a smile, 'You see I did right to insert that clause in my contract.'"

GALWAY PACKET CONTRACT.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire as to Packet and Telegraphic Contracts sat yesterday. Present—Mr. Dunlop (chairman) Sir Edward Grogan, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Corry, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Baxter, Colonel Greville, and Sir F. Baring.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was examined as to some points on which the committee sought information with respect to the Galway line, and stated that as most of the communications which had passed between him and Mr. Allen, and Mr. Ross, of Canada, had been verbal, he did not wish the committee to place much stress upon them, especially as the hurry of business might have since weakened his recollection of them. He, in the course of last year, had communications with Mr. Allen and Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross complained of the hardships to which Canada was subjected by the grant to the Galway line, and pressed the necessity of some redress being obtained. There was no reference at that time to the negociations between the Montreal and the Galway Company which were afterwards brought under his notice. When he was in Flintshire, in August last, one of the gentlemen connected with the Montreal Company came to him, and told him that arrangements had been made by which the Galway contract was to be transferred to the Montreal Company, at a bonus of £24,000 a year. He asked whether the Government would be likely to give their assent to such a transfer? He had no doubt that, on the part of the Treasury, he gave a decided refusal to any such proposal being entertained. He was of opinion that the Government should not interfere, even in the slightest degree, with the decision of the select committee, to whom the matter had been referred by the House of Commons. He thought that the application was that the Treasury should recommend to the Admiralty the transfer, and that the gentleman who came on behalf of the Montreal Company was a Mr. Sabel. Was quite sure that no such offer as that of a general reconsideration of the contract was made to him. Had heard that Mr. Cobden, the former chairman of this committee, had made some suggestions on the subject. The fact of the matter was a preliminary objection to his entertaining the proposal of a transfer of the contract; but the Treasury must be the final authority in making any such contracts. The contracts were under the direct control of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury should, before entering into any arrangement of the kind, consult with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Some further evidence was given in, not connected with the Galway line, and the committee adjourned.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—Dr. J. W. Young, of Ballibay, having undergone the usual examinations on the 23rd ult., was admitted a licentiate of the college.

COURT ETIQUETTE.—Her Royal Highness the Princess A——, though very kind to the domestics of the royal household, as well as the poor in the vicinity of the Home Park, has much of the real German *hauteur* about her up on every occasion that she fancies infringes upon her dignity. There is no relaxation in the minutest part of the household duties committed to her charge ; and we have heard that only last week she caused the dismissal of a young page because he did not pull off his hat as she crossed the great hall of Buckingham Palace. The boy's friends petitioned the royal mother on the offender's behalf, pleading his youth and inadvertence ; but in vain ; she, however, made him a present of a year's salary, asserting that she had made up her mind to preserve the etiquette of her royal mother's court.—"Court Circular."

THE KILKENNY FUSILIERS.—Our local militia regiment, now "out" for its annual period of training, is making admirable progress in the new rifle drill, and those who are not actually new to the work of soldiering, by having been enrolled merely since last training, bid fair to be as effective a body of men, generally, by the end of the month, as could be found in the British army. The newly enrolled volunteers also are going through the preliminary drill most creditably, and on the whole they are as fine-looking and promising a set of soldier-like fellows as any in her Majesty's service. It is only due to our local militia corps that so much should be said of them even at this early period of their time of training.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Colds—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in this country during the winter, nothing so speedily relieves or so certainly cures as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting, in either case, in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's medicines will restore if recovery be possible ; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally, the fluids are regenerated, morbific matter is expelled, and a happy revolution occurs throughout the system.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board was held yesterday—

JOHN J. BUTLER, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present :—Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P. ; Alderman J. Reynolds, J.P. ; Messrs. B. Norwood, J.P. ; Thomas Arkins, Thomas Dooley, W. Graham, R. Kelly, J.P. ; J. C. Joseph, J. N. Hyndman, J. O'Brien, J.P. ; E. Higginbotham, H. Ingram, G. Austin, Thomas Dixon, J.P. ; John Martin.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on Saturday, 28th April, 1860, 1,793; admitted during the week, 84 ; born, 2 ; discharged, 114 ; died, 17 ; remaining on Saturday, 5th May, 1,748.

Mr. Arkins said he wished to call the attention of the board to a resolution which had been passed that day week. An ordinary meeting of the board had been called, but the summons did not specify that anything of importance would be brought under their notice. It was a rule of that union, and of every other in the country, that when any matter of importance was to be brought before it in the shape of a motion, a notice should be given, which rule was a very wise and proper one, to prevent any tricks being played upon boards. In the summons for the last meeting, there was nothing stated of importance, and yet, to his surprise, when he read the proceedings of the board on Thursday morning, he found that an attack had been made upon Mr. Cardwell's bill, and that the attack had been seconded by the present chairman Mr. Butler. The Poor Law did not invest them with the power of suspending the standing orders, as had been done on the last day. The Corporation, he was aware, did possess that power, but they did not. And it was very right that they should not possess it, for then a few guardians might be assembled upon any occasion, and play a very serious trick upon the other guardians not present. It was the intention of the law that notice should be given in these cases. But, to his astonishment, the bill of Mr. Cardwell had been attacked upon the last day without any notice of such intention having been given, and by means of the trick attempted to be played one-half of the citizens of Dublin were sought to be disfranchised.

Mr. Hyndman rose to order. He protested against the assertion that he attempted to play any trick. (Hear, hear.) On the occasion alluded to he made no attack upon the bill, nor did he deny the right of the immediate lessors to vote. But Mr. Austin had asked a question about this matter, to which he replied.

Mr. Arkins then entered at some length upon the number of proxies held by members of the board, and denounced the difficulty of Roman Catholics being elected to it. He said that this had been a matter of complaint for years; that these bills had been brought into Parliament to remedy it. By the bill introduced by the present Mr. Justice Fitzgerald no man could hold more than four proxies ; by Lord Naas' bill, however, six proxies were allowed ; and by Mr. Cardwell's bill the number was increased to ten. Even that state of things was better than the present one, when, in fact, the entire election of the board depended upon the will of three or four gentlemen.

Mr. Dooley called Mr. Arkins to order.

The Chairman said he thought Mr. Arkins was out of order, and that, as he rose apparently with the intention of proposing a resolution, he ought at once to place it before the board.

Mr. Arkins proceeded to say that he would come to the resolution immediately, but he continued to dilate upon the number of proxies held by Mr. Norwood, Mr. Cusack, and others, when he was interrupted by Mr. Austin, who inquired how many he had himself, when he replied 380. He concluded by moving that the resolution passed that day week, in relation to the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee of the South Dublin Union, in reference to the amendment of the existing Poor Law, was illegal, inasmuch as notice of such resolution had not been given, and that the board had no power to suspend the standing orders for that purpose; also, that the board approves of the clauses of Mr. Cardwell's bill regarding the proxy papers.

Mr. John Reynolds said he thought it was quite competent to Mr. Arkins to move the first part of his resolution, and he approved of it ; but, as to the expression of approval of the bill, he thought that should be omitted at present. He also wished to know from the chairman whether they had power to suspend the standing orders after a member of the board had expressed his dissent ?

The Chairman said it was always his impression that they did.

Mr. Austin remarked that he understood Captain Lindsay on the last occasion merely to offer his advice upon the matter, but not actually to dissent.

Captain Lindsay said he did decidedly dissent from the course pursued upon the last day.

Mr. Dixon thought the discussion of the point a mere waste of time. There was no question of any importance before the board on the last day, so that it was idle to talk about the suspension of standing orders.

Mr. John Reynolds said he thought they had no power to act as they did, after an expressed dissent on the part of Captain Lindsay.

The Chairman said he always believed there was power to suspend the standing orders, although a member of the board had dissented.

Mr. Arkins protested against this practice, for which, he said, there was no precedent during his experience of 20 years as member of the board.

Mr. Ingram said he had listened to Captain Lindsay on the last day, and he understood him as merely cautioning the board against the proceeding, in consequence of the week's notice not having been given. He concurred with him so far, but the board had been induced to pass the resolution in question in consequence of the fact that no time was to be lost if opposition were to be offered to the bill. He believed the majority of the guardians objected to it.

After some further discussion,

Mr. Arkins read his resolution, as above stated, when it was seconded by Mr. Kelly.

Captain Lindsay said he did not think that any practical benefit would arise from Mr. Arkin's motion. He quite agreed with him that the passing of the resolution on the last day was illegal, when he (Captain Lindsay) had dissented, but nothing had resulted from it ; for there was actually no report from the committee.

Mr. John Reynolds—Oh ! there is a report on the matter here upon the table.

Captain Lindsay—But it is not signed by any one, and consequently you cannot receive it.

The Chairman—There is actually no report from the committee. The document to which Mr. Reynolds alludes is not signed by any one.

Captain Lindsay said that in point of law Mr. Arkins' resolution was too late to be operative. There was no doubt in his mind as to the propriety of making it, but it should have been proposed before the minutes were signed.

Mr. Hyndman said there were two objections to Mr. Arkins' resolution. The first was, that there already existed a rule that a resolution of the board could not be rescinded without fourteen days' notice. Secondly, the resolution called upon them to approve of the clauses of a bill which had not yet been laid before them, and of which they were supposed to be ignorant. On the last day of meeting he had made a few observations on some clauses of the bill, but he had most carefully abstained from touching upon matters relative to the election of guardians, or the rights of parties to hold proxies. He looked merely to those clauses which imposed additional burdens upon the ratepayers, and, therefore, he thought that no such resolution as that proposed by Mr. Arkins should be put. It was his wish that they should deliberately consider the bill, not only as it was now framed, but also as regarded the serious omissions in it. It was, in fact, only a piece of patchwork legislation, of which they had but too many specimens of late.

Mr. John Martin here entered the room, and said that he was a member of the committee deputed on the last day of meeting to meet a committee of the South Dublin Union. He held the report or resolution of the joint committee in his hand, and before reading it he and the other members of the committee would sign it. It was as follows:—Resolution of the Committee of Guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions in reference to the Poor Law Amendment Bill now before Parliament, 8th May, 1860—That in the opinion of this committee the entire Poor Law system requires revision and mature consideration, and as the present bill appears in many respects objectionable, defective, and calculated only to lead to further attempts to amend the law, therefore it would be advisable to have a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into and report on this important subject before proceeding to amend and consolidate the acts relative to the relief of the poor in Ireland, and the many other statutes connected therewith, and that we recommend our respective bodies to petition Parliament accordingly.'" (Here follow the names of the joint committee.) Mr. Martin continued to say that it was the unanimous opinion of the joint committee that the Poor Law code required consolidation. Many bills had been passed upon the subject, and it was very difficult to understand them all. Mr. Moore's book was a compilation of bills passed upon the subject—those that repealed and those that were not, and it was the general opinion that there were several grievances connected with the measure which required to be redressed ; he would instance one or two, namely—the removal of Irish paupers from England and Wales. The tendency of legislation at the present day was to consolidate the law upon all subjects as much as possible. The Legislature was consolidating the law of bankruptcy and insolvency, and he saw no reason why the laws in relation to the relief of the poor should not be consolidated also. In the present bill there were also provisions in relation to hospitals which he considered very objectionable, and, under all the circumstances, he believed that the conclusion arrived at by the joint committee was a sound one, namely—as to the propriety of having legislation deferred until a Parliamentary Commission was issued to inquire into, and report fully upon, the subject, and that for this purpose they should petition Parliament. He would therefore move the adoption of the report, and that a petition be prepared as soon as possible.

Mr. Dixon seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Martin. He considered that the proceeding of the two boards was a very proper one ; for, although it was admitted that some clauses of the bill were good, there were others quite objectionable. Mr. Dixon then alluded to the power given by the bill for parties to enter the workhouse and receive medical relief there, without any control on their part as to the cases that ought to be admitted or not. If this clause of the law were retained, it would entail enormous expense upon the union. They would, in fact, have to build an additional hospital, not merely for people ordinarily sick, but for a host of incurables.

Mr. John Reynolds said if he had any influence with Mr. Martin, he would implore of him to withdraw the report of the joint committee, and agree to enter into the whole question of the Poor Law amendment that day week. If his suggestion were acceded to, he would give notice of a motion to be made that day week, that he would draw the attention of the board to the bill before Parliament to amend the laws affording relief to the poor, and also to the 9th Vic., chapter 117, which authorised the removal of Irish paupers from England and Wales, and under which an immense amount of oppression was inflicted. In this respect, the North Dublin Union had very strong ground of complaint, for there was not one union in the country more victimised than it by the support of paupers not belonging to it, and having no rightful claim to be supported by it. In his opinion, it would not be advisable to pass this report now, for it took only a narrow view of the question ; and, besides, they would then ask the Government to postpone legislation upon it, forgetting that the Poor Law Commission would expire this year, and that Parliament must pass some measure in relation to it. Mr. Cardwell's bill unquestionably contained much good matter, and they all knew that whatever was objectionable in it could be expunged in committee.

Mr. Martin said if he were convinced by Mr. Reynolds' arguments that he (Mr. Martin) was wrong, he would have no hesitation in acceding to his proposal. But he could not think of treating the resolution of the committee appointed by the board in that manner. The joint committee was unanimous in approval of the report, and he felt bound to support it. If the board did not support it, they would treat those gentlemen very badly. He was convinced of the propriety of postponing legislation on the matter. The measure had as yet received very little deliberation in Parliament, and it could not possibly be passed this year. He would, therefore, press the adoption of the report.

Mr. Austin supported the views of Mr. Martin, and denounced Mr. Cardwell's measure as calculated to promote and extend the system of proselytism and kidnapping among the Roman Catholic party, of which they had seen so many instances of late.

Mr. Dooley urged the necessity of adopting the report, and having amendments made in the Poor Law system, especially in relation to the expense of distributing the aid afforded to the poor. It was a most unjust and unreasonable thing, that out of the sum of £268,508 collected for Poor Law purposes, the expenditure in the shape of salaries and for some other things, though not including law and other expenses, should amount to no less than £154,500. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Lindsay said he was of opinion that some amendment in the Poor Law was necessary, but from the fact that several bills had been brought in upon the subject, he thought they had sufficient evidence that Parliament had given the question its consideration. It was, however, extremely proper that the board should fully consider the clauses of any bill that might be proposed. At the same time, he did not at all approve of a committee shelving a question in the present manner.

Mr. Martin said that in order to meet any objections he would word his resolution as follows—"That in pursuance of the report of the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the South Dublin Union, this board petition Parliament for a commission to inquire into and report on the entire Poor Law system, before proceeding to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the relief of the poor in Ireland, and the many other statutes connected therewith."

Mr. Dixon seconded the above resolution.

Mr. Arkins said he would move as an amendment that the resolution passed that day week, in relation to the suspending of the standing orders, was illegal, and that they approved at the clauses of Mr. Cardwell's bill in relation to the proxy papers.

The amendment, being seconded, was put by the chairman, and negatived by a large majority.

Captain Lindsay then proposed another amendment, to the effect that the report be entered upon the minutes, but not adopted, in pursuance of a resolution of the board, passed 19th July, 1848.

Mr. John Reynolds seconded this amendment.

Mr. Hyndman said the resolution alluded to by Capt. Lindsay had been set aside by a later one, passed 9th July, 1852.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, when there appeared six for it and nine against it. For the amendment—Messrs. Arkins, Joseph, Lindsay, Kelly, O'Brien, and Reynolds (6). Against it—Messrs. Austin, Butler, Dixon, Dooley, Graham, Hyndman, Ingram, Martin, and B. Norwood (9).

Mr. Martin's original resolution was next put, and carried without a division.

The board then adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

PARIS, MAY 8.—The *Patrie* of this evening says, General Garibaldi's departure for Sicily has been fully confirmed. He left during the night from the 5th to the 6th inst.

The Piedmontese Government had ordered all arms and ammunition which had been deposited at Quarto, near Genoa, to be seized, and had also given orders for the port of Genoa to be watched.

The expeditionary vessel which had taken her papers for Malta had put out to sea two days previously. General Garibaldi joined the vessel immediately afterwards, which, instead of proceeding to Malta, went to Sicily.

The Piedmontese Government made every possible protest against this act of General Garibaldi, which may involve the new Italian State in great difficulties. General Garibaldi, being in connection with the committee in London undertaking the collection of English subscriptions for Sicily had, in order to replace the arms which he feared would be seized by the Sardinian Government, received other arms, which had not passed through Piedmont.

The *Pays* contains intelligence identical with that given in the "Patrie."

The *Opinione Nationale* says the different vessels belonging to General Garibaldi's expedition will unite off the Island of Cabraja. They will then direct their course towards Sicily.

RIVER MOY NAVIGATION BILL.

The committee of the House of Commons on this bill unanimously decided on yesterday (Tuesday), that the preamble was proved, but required the attendance of the parties interested on this day (Wednesday), when an intimation would be given as to the intention of the committee, with regard to certain parts of the evidence given during the inquiry.—*From our Correspondent.*

House of Commons—This Day.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

The preamble has been all proved, including the indemnity clause, high rating of the commissioners under the bill, and qualification of voters. The opposition of the town commissioners has signally failed. One of their witnesses, named Walsh, has been reported for perjury.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

TURIN, MAY 8.—The King arrived here this evening, and was met by the inhabitants, by whom he was warmly cheered. The result of the election is favourable to the Ministry. The Chamber has adjourned until Thursday. General Oudinot has given a denial to the report that he intended taking service in the Pontifical Army.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MAY 9TH.—The military committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of yesterday, unanimously granted the supplies applied for by the Government, for placing the army on a war footing.

Advices from Italy received here state that the French garrison remains at Rome, and probably will even be reinforced. The treaty between Hanover and England will be prolonged after the 14th May, but perhaps for a period less than three months.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 9TH.—The *Wanderer* of to-day says the Privy Councillor Count Apporic has refused to become a member of the Council of State. The same is stated of Count Barkeozi.

FRANCE.

Pamphlets are again appearing frequently at Paris, and their fire is a good deal directed against England. One of the latest is by Count Duchemel, one of the supporters of the Government in the Legislative Body. It is entitled "France, England, and War," and is a tirade on the selfish policy of England, and her captious policy towards a generous ally. The Government has interfered to prevent the appearance of another pamphlet, entitled "The Frontier of the Rhine," the object of which was to demonstrate the absolute necessity for France to take pacifically the Rhine as a frontier.

The camp of Chalons is definitely organised ; the troops altogether amount to 40,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Magenta, the first strategist in the French Army, and it is expected under his directions the camp will become a first-rate military school. Several new theories are to be produced for practice, and the employment of powerful firearms will give rise to very important manœuvres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Herald's" Paris correspondent says the force at Chalons will, in reality, constitute the centre of an army of observation in the course of formation along the Rhine frontier. The whole force will amount to 90,000 men.

A letter from Warsaw states the Emperor Alexander is expected in the course of the month, and that he will probably visit Berlin.

An army of 150,000 men occupy the Kingdom of Poland and the provinces nearest to Turkey.

The *Post* announces that the expeditionary force under Garibaldi, which has left Genoa for Sicily, consists of 3,000 men.

The Rev. James Bonwell, Rector of St. Philip's, Stepney, writes to the "Daily News," stating that, feeling aggrieved at the Bishop of London not bringing the commission of inquiry to a close, he had, in consequence, resumed his clerical duties with a view of pressing the matter to an issue.

A subscription fund has been opened in London, in aid of the Sicilians. The funds are to be placed in the hands of Garibaldi.

As her Majesty will, probably, review the volunteer forces later in the summer, no field day will take place in Hyde Park on the 18th.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Erskine May, of the House of Commons, the honour of Civil Companionship of the Bath, in recognition of his public services.

Her Majesty's ship Euryalus, in going down Channel, has been directed to assist any ships requiring assistance in consequence of the easterly winds.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Ship Company notify that they intend despatching the Great Eastern from Southampton, for New York, on the 9th June; only 300 first-class passengers will be taken. The charge for a return ticket is £40.

THE INDIGO SALES.

The advanced prices recently demanded were not supported at the public sales, which commenced yesterday. The few lots of Bengal, of desirable quality, realised an advance of 2d to 3d per lb. ; but undesirable kinds and ordinary sorts sold frequently below the rates of February; 600 chests were sold, 432 bought in, and 400 withdrawn.

DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Commons, Tuesday.

This bill was referred by the House of Commons to the Examiner on Standing Orders, to inquire into the notices given to the parties, and accordingly came before Mr. Frere this day.

Mr. Parkes (of the firm of Bryden and Parkes, Parliamentary agents) stated that he appeared for the promoters of the bill. By a resolution of the House of Commons, directing inquiries to be made whether parties interested in Bill No. 2 had sufficient notice, the bill now came before the Examiner for Standing Orders, who was directed also to report as to the applicability of proceedings under Bill No. 1 to Bill No. 2. The water by which Dublin was at present supplied was obtainable from the Royal and Grand Canal, and the only difference proposed to be made under the new bill was to allow it to be procured from a higher level than at present. The agreement under which the present supply of water was obtained would expire with one canal company in 1865, with the other in 1868, and the Corporation was obliged to look out for a new supply. The Corporation had previously borrowed £72,000 on mortgage, and now sought a further sum wherewith to raise a supply. One of the objections in the memorial presented on the part of the opposition was, that notice of Bill No. 2 was only published in the "Evening Freeman," which, as they alleged, was not a newspaper within the requirements of Standing Orders. He was prepared to adduce evidence that such paper exactly fulfilled the necessary requirements. The terminus at Dublin would be the same under the new as under the old bill, the filtering beds were the same, and the source of supply had been covered by the notice of Bill No. 1.

Mr. Hawkesley, Civil Engineer, gave evidence as to the similarity of the notices under Bill No. 2 to those under No. 1; with the exception of a place called Killester, the limits of supply, as described in the November notices, were covered by those of the present bill.

In cross-examination by Mr. Venables, he said that, according to Bill No. 1, water was to be taken from the River Liffey as well as from other sources. The whole length of the conduit was 20 miles under the former bill, 16 of which were now abandoned. At the request of the Grand Canal Company, who wished to avoid giving compensation to a mill-owner who would have been affected by it, had the source of supply been taken at its original level, they now proposed to take water from the Grand Canal at a lower point.

Mr. Venables addressed the Examiner in reply, and maintained that the plans, sections, and notices under Bill No. 1 had especial reference to supplying the city of Dublin with water taken from the River Liffey at a place called Coyford, to which place scheme No. 2 had no reference. He represented 194 persons who were parties to the previous memorial, and who were possessed of property in Dublin to the rateable value of £14,000, who were to be rated under the bill. Under Bill No. 1 these ratepayers were led to expect that they would receive their supply of water from the River Liffey; but, if Bill No. 2 passed, they would receive it from the Grand and Royal Canals. Consequently, as far as they were concerned, the notices under Bill No. 1 could not be considered essential for the ratepayers under Bill No. 2. In the first bill it was provided that, after the supply of water from the River Liffey was secured, the act under which the agreement between the Corporation and Grand Canal Company existed should stand repealed. This showed that there was no intention, under Bill No. 1, to take a supply of water from the canals.

The Examiner decided that he would report to the House that, in the notices of Bill No. 1, there was not substantial notice to the ratepayers of any intention to take a supply of water from the canals, but that there was a substantial notice to the landowners.

The objection to the publication of the notice was then gone into, and the Examiner having heard the evidence of Dr. Gray, Mr. Brophy, and Mr. Codd, decided that he would report that the notice of Bill No 2, in the *Evening Freeman*, was sufficient.

The proceedings then terminated.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH NEAR CLARA.—A little girl, aged three years, belonging to a man named Dermady, in the neighbourhood of Clara, was frightfully burned about three weeks ago, and has since died, although the greatest exertions were made by Dr. Fry to save its life. The grandmother, who was left in charge of the child, went out to hunt a cow from eating a shirt on the hedge. On hearing a cry from the house she immediately ran in, and found the child encompassed by flames, her clothes having caught fire. The neck and breast were sadly burned before the flames were extinguished. This is the second case of a child being burned in this neighbourhood lately, owing to the negligence of those left in charge.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 7.

Notice is hereby given, that the Queen will hold a Drawing-room at St. James' Palace, upon Tuesday, the 12th of June next, at two o'clock.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 7.

Notice is hereby given, that the Queen will hold a Levee at St. James' Palace, upon Wednesday, the 20th of June next, at two o'clock.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars, at the Levee, on the 20th of June.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Doria, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation to the Argentine Confederation.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 8.

27th Regiment of Foot—Major-General John Geddes, from the 46th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Edward Fleming, C.B., deceased ; April 24.

46th—Major-General Thomas Gerrard Ball to be Colonel, vice Major-General Geddes, transferred to the 27th Regiment ; April 24.

56th—Major-General Henry William Breton to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General John Home Home, deceased ; April 23.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 8.

4th Light Dragoons—Captain the Hon. Charles James Keith-Falconer to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted ; Lieut. William Chaine, jun., to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keith-Falconer ; Cornet James Edward Bradshaw, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chaine ; May 8.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 9.—Weather warm, with genial showers. A small attendance. Wheat, barley, and oats, a dull sale at Monday's prices. Flour trade steady.

USBORNE'S REPORT, MAY 9.—Weather mild ; W, ; rain. Every article of trade unaltered, with, however, great firmness on the part of holders and importers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 9.—Market without change. Sales about 8,000 or more bales. Imports, 9,333, previously 23,990 bales.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 9.—Firsts, 125s ; seconds, 122s ; thirds, 105s ; fourths, 94 ; fifths, 71s ; sixths, 62s. 800 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 7.—White wheat, 30s 0d ; barley, 15s 0d to 20s ; oats, 14s 4d to 16s 6d.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Louisa, from Liverpool, for Port au Prince, chief mate insane, and one seaman sick ; Circassian, from Odessa; Gosthe, Constantinople; Sueta, via Odessa; Chibucto, Odessa; Adler, Ibraila; Phillipus Cornelius Bayrane; Jesseph Maria, Salonica; Maid of Athens, from Ibrail; Glendower, Mauritius; Deyerman, Nantes; Thetis, Alexandria; Merchant, Buenos Ayres; Itale, Sulina; Martha, Milly, Monte Video; Silestria, Callao; Balder, Salonica; Union, Monte Video; Sylph, Ibraila; Bappi, Odessa; Flora, Constantinople; Abalzade, Monte Video; Robert Hastie, Yarmouth; Genitoria, Venice. Off—Harvest Home, Iquique; Lilian, Monte Video, went to London. Sailed—James Armstrong, for London; Starbeam, Newcastle; Maghera, (ss) Malta; Fisherman, for Glasgow; Eleanor, Point de Galle; Irene, Dublin; K. C. Simony, Liverpool; Mercury, Liverpool; Malta, London.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Grandguillot is put forward by the French Government to-day to make it known in Italy that the whole weight of France will be cast into the balance for Cavour and his Cabinet, should that statesman be assailed by the more violent "patriots" for the calm, cautious attitudes he presents to Europe. The peninsula is told that to his persevering efforts it owes principally what it has hitherto recovered of comparative independence, and that his guidance alone can secure the rest.

Le Siecle, which is the favourite journal of the masses and workmen, follows to-day in the wake of the anti-British papers of legitimist and kindred politics, by a leading article in abuse of boxing, of which it can only perceive the effects on the features of the combatants, not very pleasant to look at; neither was the spectacle of the field at Solferino, or the inside of Malakoff, after both these events.

The *Debats* has irritated this anti-gymnastic and anti-pugilist people by a reference to the necessary preexistence of robust and manly habits among a nation, the practice of which culminates in such a trial of strength and science unknown on the Continent. The writer (John Lemoinne) who knows something about the topic, an advantage his adversaries have not, hints that Athens probably despised Sparta for its rude and rough athletic combats and stern discipline, but when Athenians had a stand-up fight with Spartans they discovered their mistake.

I mentioned a few days back the disaster of the ship Jason, off Corsica, lost with a whole cargo of machines and requisites for Suez canal operations ; only four of the skilled workmen, who in great numbers were on board, got ashore in Sardinia. The French Consul at Cagliari writes to Lyons on account of the wreck, which bereaves that city principally, and spreads extensive mourning among families. This time at least Palmerston is not blamed, nor even perfidious Britannia, though supposed to rule the waves. Lamoriciere had ordered the Papal steamer Immaculata Conceptio on the 27th of April, to embark 2,000 stand of arms and 100,000 dollars from Civita Vecchia, to come round by the Adriatic and land the cargo at Ancona, being sufficiently cognisant of the land carriage to know that neither dollars nor muskets could have much chance of reaching aim across the disaffected territory ; but he is still without either, as the vessel broke down off Naples, and is at a stand-still.

King Victor Emmanuel spoke pointedly of having to meet this Papal champion, when the ladies of Bologna presented him with a richly embroidered war-saddle and trappings. "You do right," cried the monarch, "as I am destined to pass much of my reign on horseback for Italy, and have made up my mind to the work cut out for me." The scene of his reception in the church of St. Petronio is described as most enthusiastic, and marks an event in the annals of that basilica which witnessed the coronation of Charles V. as Emperor of the Germanic Roman Empire and the signature of a concordat between Francis I. and Leo X.

The massacre at Carini of women and children, when the insurgents had been driven out by the soldiery, is stated at 500. It is also reported from Naples that another of the young king's uncles, Count d'Aquila, has written him a letter of the same tenor as that sent by the Prince of Syracuse.

It so happened that last Saturday there was a conflict between two opposite commemorations, that of Empress Eugenie's birthday and the death of Napoleon at St. Helena. Her Majesty was born on the 5th of May, 1826.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 80th anniversary meeting of this society was held on Monday in St. James' Hall. The Marquis of Cholmondeley, the president, occupied the chair. The report, as submitted to the meeting by the secretary, showed that the balance in the treasurer's hands in the beginning of the past financial year was £18. The total receipts during the year were £3,218, and the expenditure £3,038, leaving a balance of £197 in favour of the society. The issue of Bibles during the year was 35,824, and issue of Testaments 2,936. The committee desire further to mention that five new auxiliaries to the society have been lately formed—viz., in Chelsea, Brixton, and Woolwich, and at Fermoy and Lismore, in Ireland. Others of those already established have been put into more healthful and energetic action, and a few have been altogether revived. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General, and seconded by the Hon. Captain F. Maude, and carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A beautiful horse belonging to Ambrose Cox, Esq., J.P., a day or two since, made an attempt to leap a gate spiked on the top. The animal was staked, and died in a short time afterwards.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Peakin was charged by John Mangan, victualler, residing in Bull-alley, with committing an unprovoked assault upon him in that locality, upon the 28th April. A man named John Nolan, who witnessed the occurrence, corroborated the statement of complainant.—Peakin was sent for trial at the city sessions.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Margaret M'Manus was brought up in custody of Sergeant Monaghan, 18 D, charged with stealing three £1 notes from the pocket of John Fitzgerald, a farmer from the county Limerick, in the vicinity of the Haymarket. When arrested, the three notes were found in the prisoner's possession.—She was remanded.

James Dwyer and Peter Flynn were brought up in custody of Police-constable William Doyle, 20 G, charged with the unlawful possession of a £1 note, under the following circumstances :—The constable stated that he was walking through Lower Gardiner-street, on Tuesday, when he heard the two prisoners converse about a £1 note, which made him suspect that they had not come by it properly. When they arrived at the corner of the street, Flynn called for a covered car, and both parties entered it. Witness then went over and opened the door, when Flynn touched Dwyer, and the latter put something up his sleeve. The constable asked him what he had put up his sleeve, Dwyer said nothing. The constable then searched the sleeve, and found the £1 note, which the prisoner said he had got from his mother, but on the constable saying that he would bring him to his mother to verify the statement, he denied it, and refused to give any further account as to how he came by possession of the note.—The prisoners were remanded.

BIRTHS.

Gresson—May 6, at Stonebrook Lodge, county Kildare, the wife of G. Reynell Gresson, Esq., late 27th Regiment, of a son.

Irwin—May 8, at Ballina, the wife of John K. Irwin, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, of a son.

Newton—May 7, at Hill Mount, Londonderry, the wife of R. W. Newton, Esq , J P., of a son.

Vicars—May 5, at Trimleston Lodge, Dundrum, the wife of Edward Armstrong Vicars, Esq., of a daughter.

West—May 8, at 21, Upper Mount Pleasant Avenue, Rathmines, the wife of W. F. West, Esq., of a son.

White—May 7, at Mount John, county Wicklow, the wife of Luke White, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Ball and Mason—May 3, at the Church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Percy Garrick, Major-General Ball, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late William Wallis Mason, Esq., of Beverley.

Donaldson and Nickell—May 7, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Derry by the Rev. Robert Ross, Mr. John Donaldson, of Coleraine, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Nickell, Londonderry.

Eason and Callan—May 6, in St. Mark's Church, Armagh, by the Rev. J. W. Murray, Mr. Robert W. Eason, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. James Callan, both of Armagh.

Gilbert and Moore—May 9, in St. Catherine's Church, by the Rev. James Quinton, Thomas Bruce Gilbert, Esq., of this city, to Mary, second daughter of the late Godfrey Moore, Esq., solicitor, of this city.

DEATHS.

Classon—May 8, at Percy Lodge, Rathgar-road, John Classon, Esq., late of Blackhall-place, in the 80th year of his age.

Cooper—May 4, at 1, Mountpleasant-avenue, loved and respected by all who knew her, Frances, relict of the late Sampson C. Hope Cooper, Esq.

Cuthbert—At his residence, North Brook, Coleraine, A. Cuthbert, Esq., aged 68 years.

Gough—On the 8th May 1860, at the Deanery House, Londonderry, the Very Reverend Thomas Bunbury Gough, Dean of Derry, in his 84th year.

Hutt—May 5, in Albemarle-street, Mary, Countess of Strathmore, wife of the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P.

M'Neilage—May 7, at the residence of her uncle, John Lefebure, Esq., Hop Island, Cork, Fanny, third daughter of Capt. M'Neilage, Belfast.

Smith—May 5, at Athlone, in his 12th year, Samuel Plummer Smith, youngest and beloved son of Samuel Smith, Esq., of Newtown House, and formerly of Cherrymount, county Meath.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, MAY 9.—ARRIVED.—Flying Fish, Barbadoes, sugar ; Rebecca Lang, Dunkirk, flour ; Glory, Kerson, wheat ; Rival, Odessa, Indian corn ; Good Intent, Caen, 69 blocks stone ; Hasbet, Bayonne, Indian corn ; Spy, Runcorn, salt ; Lady Eglinton, steamer, London, goods ; Irishman, steamer, Glasgow, goods ; Collier, Chester, bricks ; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods ; Vanguard, steamer, Glasgow, goods ; Standard, Liverpool, goods ; Trafalgar, steamer, Liverpool, goods ; twelve colliers.

SAILED—Temora, steamer, London, goods ; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods ; Trafalgar, steamer, Liverpool, goods ; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Autgo Liphelena, Liverpool, porter ; William and Sarah, Bridgewater, potatoes; Sophia, Swansea, timber ; Favorite, Newport, goods ; Alicia, Broadhaven, Indian meal.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 10.
Morning Tide, 2-10. Evening Tide, 2-31.

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